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September 5, 2012

TO INTERESTED PARTIES:

ASSESSORS' HANDBOOK SECTION 410,  
ASSESSMENT OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY

In Letter To Assessors 2011/025, a second draft of Assessors' Handbook Section 410, *Assessment of Newly Constructed Property*, was distributed to interested parties for comments or suggestions for revisions to the text. After review of the comments/suggestions received, a third draft of the AH 410 has been developed.

Enclosed is a matrix listing the comments received on the second draft of AH 410, and a copy of the third draft of AH 410. Interested parties should provide any comments on the third draft of AH 410 by October 5, 2012 to Ms. Sherrie Kinkle at [slkinkle@boe.ca.gov](mailto:slkinkle@boe.ca.gov) or mailed to the above address.

After reviewing any additional comments received from interested parties, it is anticipated that the project will proceed as follows:

- If necessary, staff will meet with interested parties to discuss proposed changes to the draft.
- The Board will hear any unresolved issues.

All documents regarding proposed AH 410 are posted on the Board's website at [www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/ah410\\_timeline.htm](http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/ah410_timeline.htm). If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, you may contact Ms. Kinkle at 916-274-3363.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dean R. Kinnee

Dean R. Kinnee, Chief  
County-Assessed Properties Division

DRK:sk  
Enclosures

**THIRD DRAFT**

**ASSESSORS' HANDBOOK  
SECTION 410**

**ASSESSMENT OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED  
PROPERTY**

**SEPTEMBER 2012**

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**CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**

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MICHELLE STEEL, ORANGE COUNTY  
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JOHN CHIANG

FIRST DISTRICT  
SECOND DISTRICT  
THIRD DISTRICT  
FOURTH DISTRICT  
STATE CONTROLLER

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CYNTHIA BRIDGES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



# FOREWORD

On June 6, 1978, the voters in California approved Proposition 13 which added article XIII A to the California Constitution. Article XIII A generally limits the amount of ad valorem tax to a maximum of 1 percent of the full cash value of the real property. For purposes of this limitation, the Constitution defines *full cash value* to mean a assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill, or thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. As long as the property has the same owner, its assessed value generally cannot increase by more than 2 percent each year—even if the property's market value is increasing at a faster rate. As a result, the market value of some properties may be higher than the assessed value.

This handbook section discusses the statutes, regulations, and the various statutory exclusions that pertain to newly constructed real property.

Section 15606, subdivision (c), of the Government Code directs the State Board of Equalization to prescribe rules and regulations governing assessors in the performance of their duties, and subdivision (f) provides that the Board shall issue instructions, such as those set forth in this handbook section. While regulations adopted by the State Board of Equalization are binding as law, Board-adopted handbook sections are advisory only. Nevertheless, courts have held that they may be properly considered as evidence in the adjudicatory process.<sup>1</sup>

The citations and law references in this publication were current as of the writing of the handbook section. Board staff met with members of the California Assessors' Association, County Counsels' Association of California, and industry representatives to solicit input for this handbook section. The Board approved this handbook section on \_\_\_\_\_

David J. Gau  
Deputy Director  
Property and Special Taxes Department  
California State Board of Equalization  
[Date]

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<sup>1</sup> *Coca-Cola Co. v. State Board of Equalization* (1945) 25 Cal.2d 918; *Prudential Ins. Co. of America v. City and County of San Francisco* (1987) 191 Cal.App.3d 1142; *Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc. v. County of Alameda* (1974) 41 Cal.App.3d 163.

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# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The California Constitution requires that most locally assessed real property be valued for property tax purposes based on its market value on the date of acquisition. For newly constructed property, an assessor must establish a new assessed value as of the date construction is completed.

In most states, the date of completion of new construction is irrelevant to a property's assessment. That is, in most states, property is annually or periodically reassessed based on its current market value. Prior to 1978, California operated under such a market value system; the state's 58 assessors periodically updated the assessed values of all properties to reflect their current market values.

In June 1978, the voters approved Proposition 13, which for most real property replaced the traditional market value assessment system with the acquisition value system that remains in place today. By adopting article XIII A of the California Constitution, Proposition 13 introduced several important changes:<sup>2</sup>

- For most locally assessed real property, assessments were rolled back to the 1975 market value levels.<sup>3</sup> Properties that have not changed ownership or undergone new construction since 1975 are said to have a 1975 *base year value*. Otherwise, a property's base year value is determined as of the date of the most recent change in ownership or, for newly constructed property, the date of completion of the new construction.
- A property's base year value is adjusted each year to reflect inflation as measured by the California Consumer Price Index. An upward adjustment cannot exceed 2 percent per year. In general, these adjustments continue until the property changes ownership or undergoes new construction. The value that reflects the annual inflation indexing is known as the *adjusted* or *factored base year value*. Each year, the adjusted base year value is the maximum assessable amount for the property for that year.<sup>4</sup>
- Newly constructed property is assessed at its current market value<sup>5</sup> as of its date of completion. New construction in progress on the lien date, January 1,<sup>6</sup> is assessed at its market value on that date.

<sup>2</sup> Revenue and Taxation Code sections 50 through 51.5, and section 110.1. All statutory section references are to the Revenue and Taxation Code unless otherwise designated.

<sup>3</sup> For counties that had trended values on the 1975 roll, they had until the 1980 roll to determine and establish a 1975 base year value for all properties.

<sup>4</sup> In many examples throughout this text, the inflation adjustment is applied to a base year value going back more than one year. In these examples, we use a compounded factor to calculate the adjusted base year value in one step rather than showing the adjustment for each year.

<sup>5</sup> "Current market value" or "market value" as used in this document means "fair market value" as defined in Revenue and Taxation Code section 110.

<sup>6</sup> The lien date was changed from March 1 to January 1 commencing with the 1997 lien date.

- 1       • If new construction occurs on only a portion of a property (for example, the addition of a  
2       bedroom), the newly constructed portion is assigned its own base year value; this value  
3       represents the assessor's estimate of the market value added by the newly constructed  
4       portion. The remainder of the property, which did not undergo new construction, retains  
5       its existing base year value. Thus, a property assessment may be composed of multiple  
6       base year values based upon prior fractional ownership changes or partial new  
7       construction until such time as the entire property interest changes ownership.
- 8       • Property assessments are reviewed consistent with section 51 for a decline in value. If the  
9       current market value of a property is below its adjusted base year value, the property is  
10      temporarily reassessed to reflect the lower value. If a property has multiple base year  
11      values, under a decline in value review the total property is reviewed—not individual  
12      base year values on a property. At some future year, when the property's current market  
13      value exceeds its adjusted base year value(s), the adjusted base year value(s) is restored  
14      to the assessment roll.



## CHAPTER 2: ASSESSMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Section 2 of article XIII A of the California Constitution (Proposition 13) provides that the full cash value of real property includes the appraised value of that property when *newly constructed*:

The full cash value means the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment.

The full value of new construction is that portion of the increase in the value of the total property upon completion that is directly attributable to the new construction. The terms *newly constructed* and *new construction* are defined in section 70 as:

...(1) Any addition to real property, whether land or improvements (including fixtures), since the last lien date; and

(2) Any alteration of land or of any improvement (including fixtures) since the last lien date, that constitutes a major rehabilitation or which converts the property to a different use.

(b) Any rehabilitation, renovation, or modernization which converts an improvement or fixture to the substantial equivalent of a new improvement or fixture is a major rehabilitation of such improvement or fixture....

Property Tax Rule 463<sup>7</sup> interprets the definitions of *newly constructed* and *new construction*. Rule 463(b) provides that newly constructed or new construction include:

- Any substantial addition to land or improvements (including fixtures) such as adding land fill, retaining walls, curbs, gutters, or sewers to land, or constructing a new building or swimming pool, or changing an existing improvement so as to add horizontally or vertically to its square footage or to incorporate an additional fixture.
- Any substantial physical alteration of land which constitutes a major rehabilitation of the land or results in a change in the way the property is used. When an alteration is substantial enough to require reappraisal, only the value of the alteration will be added to the base year value of the pre-existing land. Increases in land value caused by appreciation or a zoning change rather than new construction will not be enrolled.
- Any physical alteration that converts an improvement (or any portion of it) to the substantial equivalent of a new improvement or changes the way in which the improvement is used. Only the value, which is not necessarily the same as the cost, of the

<sup>7</sup> All references to Rules or Property Tax Rules are section references to Title 18, Public Revenues, California Code of Regulations.

alteration should be added to the adjusted base year value of the pre-existing improvement.

Rule 463(b)(4) expressly excludes from the definition of new construction alterations performed for the purpose of normal maintenance and repair, such as routine annual preparation of agricultural land, interior or exterior painting, replacement of roof coverings, or the addition of aluminum siding.

Finally, Rule 463 provides that newly constructed property is to be assessed at its market value as of the date of completion and defines the date of completion. New construction in progress on the lien date is appraised at its market value on that date and on each succeeding lien date until the date of completion.

## DISCUSSION OF TERMS

Section 70 and Rule 463 use various terms to explain the meaning of new construction. The meanings of some of these terms are self-explanatory; for others, the meaning is less obvious.

### ADDITION

An *addition* is the act or process of adding. Additions are made to land and improvements, including fixtures. Assessable additions include, but are not limited to:

1. Horizontal or vertical additions to existing improvements, such as:
  - A family room
  - An office mezzanine to a warehouse
2. Installation of new minor improvements or yard improvements to improved properties, such as:
  - A swimming pool or patio
  - Additional paving or fencing on an industrial facility

Additions do not change the base year or base year value of the pre-existing portion of the property. A new base year and base year value is determined for the addition only.

### ALTERATION

An *alteration* is the act or process of altering; a modification or change. An alteration qualifies as new construction when it:

1. Rehabilitates real property (or a portion of it) to the point that it is like new; or
2. Converts the property (or a portion of it) to a different use.

The value added by the physical alteration is assessable; however, the value attributable solely to the change in use is not.<sup>8</sup> The appraiser's task is to estimate the value added by the alteration. Examples of assessable alterations include but are not limited to installation of:

- ~~Air conditioning added to an existing forced air heating system~~
- ~~A new fixture structure item, such as a service station sign~~
- Conversion of a residential garage to living area
- Site development of rural land for the purpose of establishing a residential subdivision
- Remodeling an existing store to a restaurant

Examples of physical alterations to land that lead to a change in use and qualify as new construction include, but are not limited to:

- Leveling dry farmland for use as irrigated row cropland
- Laying gravel on a vacant lot for use as recreational vehicle storage

One example of an alteration that does not lead to a change in use but does qualify as assessable new construction would be a change from a peach orchard to a prune orchard. This is because one improvement is removed (peach trees) and another improvement substantially equivalent to new (prune-plum trees) is added.

## **NORMAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**

*Normal maintenance* is the action of continuing, carrying on, preserving, or retaining real property or fixtures in proper condition. Maintenance performed on real property is normal when it is regular, standard, and typical. Normal maintenance keeps a property in condition to perform efficiently the service for which it is intended ~~and ensures that a property will experience an economic life of typical duration~~. Normal maintenance is not considered new construction.

The installation of new items that replace old items but provide a similar function is not considered new construction. Examples of normal maintenance and repair that do not constitute new construction are:

- Installation of a new shake roof that replaces an existing composition shingle roof
- Routine painting ~~and maintenance~~
- Replacements or repairs that are periodically required during the life of the improvement, such as replacement of rain gutters

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<sup>8</sup> ~~Rule 463(b)(2).~~

## 1 REMODELING

2 *Remodeling* is changing the plan, form, or style of a structure to correct deficiencies. In  
3 remodeling, property is removed and other property of like utility is substituted. In some cases,  
4 remodeling may constitute new construction. If this is the case, the portion of the factored base  
5 year value attributable to the old property should be removed from the assessment roll, and the  
6 new property should be enrolled at its current fair market value as of the date of replacement.

## 7 MODERNIZATION

8 *Modernization* means taking corrective measures to bring a property into conformity with  
9 changes in style (whether exterior or interior), or additions necessary to meet standards of current  
10 demand. Modernization normally involves replacing part of a structure or fixture with modern  
11 replacements of the same kind. For property tax purposes, modernization implies curing  
12 functional obsolescence and physical deterioration to the degree that the structure or fixture is  
13 substantially equivalent to new. When this is achieved, modernization qualifies as new  
14 construction.

## 15 REHABILITATION

16 *Rehabilitation* is the restoration of a property to satisfactory condition without changing the plan,  
17 form, or style of the property. It involves curing physical deterioration. If rehabilitation makes a  
18 structure or fixture substantially equivalent to new, it qualifies as new construction. For example,  
19 if a structure has been allowed to deteriorate to a point that it is nearly uninhabitable due to lack  
20 of normal maintenance and repair, the rehabilitation of that structure to cure all of the physical  
21 deterioration ~~would~~ may be considered new construction. Whether or not new construction  
22 activity transforms an improvement (or a portion) into a state that is substantially equivalent to  
23 new is a factual determination that must be made on a case-by-case basis.

## 24 REPLACEMENT

25 *Replacement* is substituting an item that is fundamentally the same type or utility for an item that  
26 is exhausted, worn out, or inadequate. Replacements made as normal maintenance and which do  
27 not make the entire improvement substantially equivalent to new are not considered new  
28 construction. However, when replacements are as extensive and extreme as to make an  
29 improvement (or a portion) *like new*, then the work is considered new construction.

## 30 RENOVATION

31 *Renovation* is making a property into *like new* condition. Thus, in a literal sense, the renovation  
32 of an improvement (or a portion) means the improvement has been made substantially equivalent  
33 to new and is considered new construction.

## 34 SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT TO NEW

35 New construction is assessable when that new construction has converted a fixture or any other  
36 improvement (or a portion) to a state *substantially equivalent to new*.<sup>9</sup> For example, a house is

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<sup>9</sup> Rule 463(b)(3).

1 stripped and rebuilt from the foundation up. The restoration is such that the house has been  
 2 converted into a state comparable to that of a new house. The value added by such a conversion  
 3 would be assessable as new construction, and the value of the removed property must be  
 4 subtracted from the property's existing base year value.

5 Section 70(b) provides that assessable new construction includes any major rehabilitation,  
 6 renovation, or modernization which converts an improvement to the substantial equivalent of  
 7 new. Whether or not new construction transforms an improvement or fixture (or a portion) into a  
 8 state that is substantially equivalent to new (into a state where its utility is comparable to new) is  
 9 a factual determination that must be made on a case-by-case basis.

10 For example, landlord and leasehold (tenant) improvements, both structure items and fixtures,  
 11 are frequently renovated, rehabilitated, or modernized. This is often done in order to provide an  
 12 interior or exterior "facelift" for the space. Existing improvements may be removed and new  
 13 improvements added, even before the useful life of the existing improvements is over. If such  
 14 construction activity converts the existing improvements to substantially equivalent to new or is  
 15 the installation of a new fixture, such activity is assessable new construction to the building (or  
 16 portion thereof).

17 Property owners may convert their properties to substantially equivalent to new by altering the  
 18 existing structure to the point that it no longer resembles what was originally built. In some  
 19 situations, property owners use both additions and alterations to convert structures into  
 20 substantially equivalent to new.

21 Appraisers must use judgment to determine whether any construction constitutes assessable new  
 22 construction and may consider, among other things:

- 23 • Value added – does the new construction cause the existing structure (or portion) to  
 24 equal a substantial percentage of the value of a comparable new structure (or portion)?  
 25 Has the new construction caused the value of the existing structure to increase by a  
 26 substantial amount?

27 This measurement requires an appraisal of the improvement immediately before and  
 28 after the new construction to estimate the value added, along with an estimate of the  
 29 value of a comparable new improvement to determine if the new construction is equal  
 30 to a substantial portion of the property.

- 31 • Timing – Were alterations planned, implemented, and completed during a relatively  
 32 short period of time taking into consideration the magnitude of the project? The timing  
 33 is important to properly recognize when normal repairs, renovations, or modernization  
 34 become items of major rehabilitation. Normal repairs are typically carried out over a  
 35 long period of time as the structure ages and as certain parts become worn out and need  
 36 replacing.

As a general rule, individual components such as windows, foundation, roof cover, etc., do not constitute major rehabilitation when replaced, even though considerable expense may have been incurred. It is possible, however, that if enough components are altered or replaced in a relatively short amount of time, and these replacements substantially increase the value of the property, then major rehabilitation may have occurred and should be appraised.

## CHANGE IN USE

Physical alterations that ~~lead to a change in the way property is used~~ the property to a different use qualify as new construction.<sup>10</sup> While the value added by the physical alteration is assessable, the value attributable solely to the change in use is not. (See *Alterations* above for a further discussion of this issue.)

There are five basic use types: agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational. Any physical alteration of land or improvements that leads to a change from one of these use types to another would qualify as new construction.

Within each general use type there are sub-uses. Any physical alteration that leads to a change from one sub-use to another also qualifies as new construction, as indicated in the examples in Rule 463(b)(2). Thus, leveling dry farmland for use as irrigated row cropland, or laying gravel on a vacant lot for use as recreational vehicle storage, would both qualify as new construction. An alteration that does not lead to a change in use may nevertheless qualify as new construction. For example, a change from a peach orchard to a prune orchard would result in new construction not because of the change in use, but because one improvement is removed and another improvement, substantially equivalent to new, is added. Additionally, even an alteration that does qualify as a change in use will not cause reappraisal unless there is a substantial physical alteration leading to that change. When that occurs, only the additional value created by the new construction that facilitates the change in use may be assessed.

The following table lists general use types and sub-uses within each of the five basic classifications. It is not intended as an all-inclusive list, but rather as an illustration. For example, a change from apartment to condominium would not require reappraisal unless there were physical alterations necessary for the conversion. Even with a physical alteration, only the newly constructed portions of the conversion would be subject to reappraisal.

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<sup>10</sup> Section 70(a)(2); Rule 463(b)(2), (3).

Use Type	Sub-Uses	
Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undeveloped Land</li> <li>• Dry Farm</li> <li>• Orchards and Groves</li> <li>• Kiwis</li> <li>• Jojoba Beans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigated Row and Field Crops</li> <li>• Grapevines</li> <li>• Asparagus</li> <li>• Bush Berries</li> </ul>
Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-Family</li> <li>• Multi-Family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condominium</li> <li>• Time Share</li> </ul>
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining or Extraction</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing</li> <li>• Warehouse</li> </ul>
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office Buildings</li> <li>• Financial Buildings</li> <li>• Retail Stores</li> <li>• Professional Buildings</li> <li>• Food Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cocktail Lounges</li> <li>• Food Sales</li> <li>• Automotive Sales</li> <li>• Service and Repair Shops</li> </ul>
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courts</li> <li>• Clubhouses</li> <li>• Ranges</li> <li>• Tracks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swimming Pools</li> <li>• Rinks</li> <li>• Fields</li> </ul>

## 1 PORTION OF AN IMPROVEMENT

2 New construction is any physical alteration of an improvement which converts the improvement,  
3 *or any portion of it*, to substantially equivalent to new or changes the way in which the portion of  
4 the improvement that was altered is used.<sup>11</sup> The value of the alteration, not necessarily its cost,  
5 will be added to the factored ~~based~~ base year value of the pre-existing structure.

6 In the context of newly constructed property, the term *portion* or *portion thereof* means a  
7 component of a land parcel, an individual structure, or fixture that is easily recognized. It is a  
8 part of an individual structure designed for independent, separate use such as a bathroom or  
9 kitchen. For example, a farmer might level only 40 acres for row crops of 640 acres of ranch  
10 land. That would be a change in use to a portion of the ranch. In an apartment building, each unit  
11 would be a portion designed for independent and separate use. The same would be true for a  
12 commercial strip shopping center with each bay being a portion.

### 13 *Example 2-1*

14 A property owner converts a 500-square foot garage into living space. The original residence  
15 had 1,500 square feet of living space with a 1979 base year value of \$50,000 (land \$15,000

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<sup>11</sup> Rule 463(b)(3).

and improvements \$35,000). An appraiser would consider the following data when appraising the new construction:

- Comparable homes of approximately 1,500 square feet with unconverted garages were selling for \$450,000 (land \$200,000 and improvements \$250,000).
- Homes of approximately 2,000 square feet with converted garages were selling for \$470,000 (land \$200,000 and improvements \$270,000).

All else being equal, the value attributable to the garage conversion is indicated by the difference between the market values of the homes with converted garages and the market values of the homes without converted garages (\$20,000).

Value enrolled is calculated as follows:

Land	\$15,000 x 1.75483 (2010 CPI factor)	\$26,323
Improvements	\$35,000 x 1.75483 (2010 CPI factor)	<u>+61,419</u>
Factored base year value		\$87,742
Plus value of new construction		<u>+\$20,000</u>
Enrolled value		<u>\$107,742</u>

Correct identification of a newly constructed portion of an improvement, identification of a portion of an improvement that is substantially equivalent to new, and estimating the market value of that portion is subject to appraisal judgment.

## PROPERTY USE TYPES

Property uses fall under five general categories or types:

- Agricultural
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Recreational

Any physical alteration of land or improvements that leads to a change from one use type to another qualifies as new construction. Within each general use type there are sub-uses. Physical alterations that lead to a change from one sub-use to another also qualify as new construction.

Examples of changes in use include:



- Site development of rural land for the purpose of establishing a residential subdivision;
- Altering rolling, dry grazing land to level irrigated crop land; and
- Preparing a vacant commercial lot for use as a parking facility.<sup>12</sup>
- [Converting a single-family residence into a duplex.](#)
- [Converting a garage into living area.](#)

An alteration that does not lead to a change in use may nevertheless qualify as new construction. For example, a change from a peach orchard to a prune orchard would result in new construction, not because of the change in use, but because one improvement is removed and another improvement (substantially equivalent to new) is added.

In all cases, only the value added by the physical alteration may be assessed. Any increase in value attributable solely to the change in the property's use must be excluded from the value of the new construction.

The following table lists general use types and sub-uses within each of the five general types. It is not intended as an all-inclusive list, but rather as an illustration.

**TABLE 2-1**  
**LIST OF USE-TYPES**

Use-Type	Sub-Uses	
<b><i>Agricultural</i></b>	Undeveloped Land Dry Farm Orchards and Groves Kiwis Jojoba Beans	Irrigated Row and Field Crops Grapevines Asparagus Bush Berries
<b><i>Residential</i></b>	Single-Family Multi-Family	Condominium Time-Share
<b><i>Industrial</i></b>	Mining or Extraction Manufacturing	Processing Warehousing
<b><i>Commercial</i></b>	Office Buildings Financial Buildings Retail Stores Professional Buildings Food Services	Cocktail Lounges Food Sales Automotive Sales Service and Repair Shops
<b><i>Recreational</i></b>	Courts Clubhouses Ranges Tracks	Swimming Pools Rinks Fields

<sup>12</sup> Rule 463(b)(2).

### Example 2-2

The owner of a Victorian single-family residence converts the property to a duplex by adding a kitchen to the second floor and an exterior staircase for separate access. An interior stairway is removed.

This is an example of a physical alteration leading to a change in use. Value attributable to the new construction can be added to the property's value. However, any value attributable to change in the property's use cannot be added to the property's value.

### COMMON TYPES OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

While not all additions and alterations qualify as new construction under section 70, the following table provides examples of common situations that usually do qualify as new construction:

**TABLE 2-2**  
**COMMON TYPES OF NEW CONSTRUCTION**

<b>Improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residential, commercial, or industrial buildings and related structures</li> <li>• Square footage added to existing structures, whether vertical or horizontal</li> <li>• Completing previously unfinished improvement areas such as basements, attics, and garages</li> <li>• In-ground swimming pools and spas</li> <li>• Porches and patios</li> <li>• <del>Off-site infrastructure improvements such as utilities and sewers<sup>13</sup></del></li> <li>• On-site improvements such as curbs and gutters</li> <li>• Converting a warehouse into a restaurant or office space</li> <li>• Incorporating additional improvements such as new interior partitions, walls, ceilings, lighting, restrooms, doors, floor coverings, windows, and wall coverings</li> </ul>
<b>Land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retaining walls</li> <li>• <u>Piles and caissons</u></li> <li>• Land grading</li> <li>• Landfill</li> <li>• Altering vacant land for the purpose of establishing a residential, commercial, or industrial development</li> <li>• Developing range, grazing, or rolling land to irrigated row crops, trees, or vines</li> <li>• Developing vacant land for use as a parking facility</li> <li>• Ripping, tilling, leaching, or adding soil amendments to improve the</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> ~~Off-site improvements may reflect nonassessable enhancements of land rather than assessable new construction. See discussions in Chapter 3, "New Construction of Off-Site Improvements" and Chapter 7, "Impact Fees, Development Fees, and Off-Site Improvements."~~

## productive capability of agricultural land

**REMOVED OR RELOCATED IMPROVEMENTS**

In general, the relocation of a structure from one parcel to another is new construction.<sup>14</sup> Whenever a structure is removed from land, for whatever length of time or purpose, it becomes personal property. Once the structure becomes personal property, its taxable value becomes its current market value on each lien date until it is re-attached. Upon re-attachment to land, the structure is considered newly constructed, and a new base year and base year value for the relocated structure should be established as of the date of completion. The value of the structure is removed from the original site.

However, the relocation of a manufactured home without a change in ownership, whether in the same county or to another county, is not new construction. The provisions of section 75.10, which provide that new construction includes the removal of a *structure* from land, do not pertain to manufactured homes. A *structure* is real property, but a manufactured home is not classified as real property for property taxation purposes.<sup>15</sup> A manufactured home becomes real property only when it is installed on an approved foundation.<sup>16</sup> The addition of accessories (for example, awnings, skirting, decking, or a carport) following relocation of a manufactured home, however, would be considered new construction.<sup>17</sup>

**Example 2-3**

A taxpayer owns parcels A and B. Parcel A is improved with a small house, while parcel B is vacant. The taxpayer prefers the view from vacant parcel B, but he likes the house that is on parcel A. Therefore, the taxpayer moves his house from parcel A to parcel B. Parcel B does not require any site preparation.

The relocation of the house is considered new construction for both parcels A and B. The base year value of the house must be removed from parcel A, and the current market value of the house must be enrolled as the new base year value for the house on parcel B. The land base year values for parcels A and B will remain as before the new construction (moving of the house).

An exception occurs where an improvement is relocated from one site to another within the same appraisal unit. In that event, the relocation should not result in assessable new construction.

**Example 2-4**

A taxpayer owns a Victorian home located on a 12-acre lot. A freeway is constructed that passes within 100 feet of his home. The taxpayer moves his home to the back of his 12-acre lot in order to get away from the freeway noise. He constructs a new foundation and attaches

<sup>14</sup> Section 75.10(b).

<sup>15</sup> Section 5801.

<sup>16</sup> Health and Safety Code section 18551.

<sup>17</sup> See Chapter 7 for further discussion of new construction associated with manufactured homes.

the home to the new foundation. He demolishes the old foundation and returns that portion of the lot to its original form (bare land).

The taxpayer's relocation of his home to the back of the same property would not be considered new construction. Although the removal of a structure from land is considered actual physical new construction<sup>18</sup> and could result in the establishment of a new base year value, in this case the home stayed on the same property. Generally, the value of the new foundation is considered a replacement of the old foundation.

## COMMENCEMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Identifying the commencement of construction is important in determining the percentage of construction in progress on a lien date. *Commencement of construction* is defined as the performance of physical activities on the property which result in visible changes.<sup>19</sup> These changes, which should be visible to any person inspecting the site, must be recognizable as the initial steps for the preparation of land or the installation of improvements or fixtures.

The date of commencement of construction is also important for institutional exemptions (welfare, religious, etc.). If new construction is commenced within 180 days of the purchase of the land, the land can receive the applicable exemption back to the purchase date.<sup>20</sup>

Activities indicating the commencement of the construction include:

- Clearing and grading land;
- Laying out foundations;
- Excavating foundation footing;
- Fencing a site; or
- Installing temporary structures.

Such activities would also include severing of existing improvements or fixtures.

Commencement of construction does not include preparatory activities such as obtaining architect services, preparing plans and specifications, obtaining building permits, filing subdivision maps, or preparing environmental impact reports.

Commencement of construction must be determined solely on the basis of activities which are apparent on the property undergoing new construction.

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<sup>18</sup> Section 75.10(b).

<sup>19</sup> Rule 463.500(c)(3).

<sup>20</sup> Section 75.24.

- 1 • Where a property has been subdivided into separate lots, the commencement of  
2 construction is determined on the basis of the activities occurring on each separate lot.
- 3 • Where several parcels are adjacent (including when property has been subdivided into  
4 separate lots) and will be used as a single unit by the builder for the construction project,  
5 the commencement of construction is determined on the basis of the activities which  
6 occur on any of the parcels comprising the unit.
- 7 • Where the property has been subdivided into separate lots, and several or all of those lots  
8 are to be used as a single unit by the builder for the construction project, the  
9 commencement of construction is determined on the basis of the activities which occur  
10 on any of the parcels comprising the unit.

### 11 **DATE OF COMPLETION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION**

12 Rule 463.500(b) provides that the *date of completion of new construction* is:

13 (b) The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new  
14 construction on the site shall be the earliest of either the date upon which the new  
15 construction is available for use by the owner or, if all of the conditions of  
16 paragraph (b)(1) are satisfied, the date the property is occupied or used by the  
17 owner, or with the owner's consent, after the owner has provided a notice in  
18 accordance with paragraph (b)(1).

19 (1) The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new  
20 construction shall not be the date upon which it is available for use if the owner  
21 does not intend to occupy or use the property and the owner notifies the assessor  
22 in writing prior to, or within 30 days after, the date of commencement of  
23 construction that he/she/it does not intend to occupy or use the identified property  
24 or a specified portion thereof.

25 (2) The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new  
26 construction shall be conclusively presumed to be the date upon which the new  
27 construction is available for use by the owner if the assessor fails to receive notice  
28 as provided in paragraph (b)(1).

29 Rule 463.500(c) defines *available for use* as:

30 (4) ...the property, or a portion of it, that has been inspected and approved for  
31 occupancy by the appropriate governmental official or, in the absence of such  
32 inspection and approval procedures, when the prime contractor has fulfilled all of  
33 the contractual obligations....

New construction is not considered *available for use* if it cannot be functionally used or occupied when the new construction is completed. New construction is not available for use until the date that all legal and/or physical impediments to functional use or occupancy are removed.<sup>21</sup>

The final inspection date, as indicated by city or county officials or in the construction contract, may be used to determine whether the property (or a portion of it) is available for use. When inspection and approval procedures are nonexistent (or they exist but are not performed) and a prime contractor is not involved, the newly constructed property is available for use when outward appearances clearly indicate it is available for the purpose intended.

The estimate of the date of completion for purposes of assigning a base year value will depend on whether the project is completed in multiple phases or as a single-phase project. For multiple-phase projects, each phase can be assigned a different base year and should be valued as of the date it is available for use.<sup>22</sup> A presumption of completion may be attached to a building permit final approval or notice of occupancy issued by a local agency.

#### ***Example 2-5***

A taxpayer spent five months renovating an old restaurant into a trendy bistro. His plan was to re-open the restaurant in September. He believed that his restaurant was ready for use as he had completed all construction and complied with all permit requests from the different county and city agencies, except for the county health department. The taxpayer attempted to obtain a final building inspection from the city's building inspector, but was informed that without the county health department's final approval, the building permit could not be finalized.

Even though the date the new construction work was finished was in September, the property was not available for occupancy pending final approval from the county health department and the city's building department. Thus, the new construction would not have been completed for property tax purposes, and the property would not have been reassessed until final approval by the city and county inspectors.

### **DISCOVERY OF NEW CONSTRUCTION**

Generally, assessors discover new construction through a combination of sources, including:

- Building permits provided by county or city agencies;
- Information furnished on Business Property Statements; or
- Documents evidencing required governmental inspections or approvals.

<sup>21</sup> *Georgiev v. County of Santa Clara* (2007) 151 Cal.App.4th 1428, 1440.

<sup>22</sup> Rule 463.500(c)(4); *Pope v. State Board of Equalization* (1983) 146 Cal.App.3d 1132.

## **BUILDING PERMITS**

County and city building departments are required to furnish assessors with copies of building permits as soon as possible after they are issued.<sup>23</sup> This procedure is perhaps an assessor's most effective method of discovering new construction.

Additionally, cities and counties must provide the assessor with a copy of any certificate of occupancy or other document showing the date of completion of new construction within their jurisdiction.<sup>24</sup> Copies of such documents must be provided to the assessor within 30 days of the date of issuance.

When a taxpayer files with the city or county an approved set of building plans, the taxpayer must also file a scale copy, designated for the assessor, of the floor plans and exterior dimensions of the building.<sup>25</sup> The scale copy must be in sufficient detail to allow the assessor to determine the square footage of the building and, in the case of a residential building, the intended use of each room. The city or county must transmit the designated copy to the assessor as soon as possible after the final plans are approved.

These provisions create valuable sources of information that allow for the timely discovery and assessment of most new construction.

## **BUSINESS PROPERTY STATEMENTS**

The business property division of an assessor's office will often discover information about recent changes to land or improvements. That information, which may come from Business Property Statements, audit reports, or other sources, should be reported to the real property division for appropriate action. Coordination between the real property appraisers and the business property auditor-appraisers is an important factor in the discovery of new construction.

## **OWNER-BUILDER AND OWNER-DEVELOPER STATEMENTS**

An owner-builder or owner-developer of newly constructed property that is sold to a third party must provide the assessor with all information and records regarding that property within 45 days of receipt of a written request by the assessor.<sup>26</sup> The assessor may request information regarding the purchase price and the price paid for upgrades, additions, or for any other supplemental work performed by the owner-builder or owner-developer.

These provisions in the law address situations where builders and buyers of new homes contract for upgrades or additions outside of their purchase agreements. Some home buyers are unaware that the cost of such additional work must be reported to the assessor on the *Preliminary Change of Ownership Report* or *Change in Ownership Statement*<sup>27</sup> as part of the purchase price of the home.

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<sup>23</sup> Section 72(a).

<sup>24</sup> Section 72(b).

<sup>25</sup> Section 72(c).

<sup>26</sup> Section 441(d)(2).

<sup>27</sup> Forms BOE-502-A or BOE-502-AH.

**Example 2-6**

A home buyer who purchases a home for \$450,000 selects an additional \$40,000 in upgrades in kitchen and flooring options. The home buyer decides to finance the extra improvements through a secondary loan.

These additions may not get reported on the *Preliminary Change of Ownership Report* or *Change in Ownership Statement* and may not be included in the final purchase price reported to the assessor. The \$40,000 in upgrades should be added to the base purchase price of \$450,000 to determine the total purchase price of the home.

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

County health departments are required to inspect real property when property is put to certain uses, such as restaurants and medical offices. Additionally, county health departments issue permits for the installation of wells, pumps, and septic systems. By obtaining copies of use permits from the county health department, an assessor may discover new construction resulting from a change in use.

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SATELLITE IMAGERY**

A series of aerial photographs, reviewed over time, can provide an important resource for the discovery and location of new construction. By comparing older photographs to newer photographs, assessors can determine the areas where new construction has taken place. By comparing that information with appraisal records, it is possible to detect new construction that has escaped assessment.

**FIELD INSPECTION**

While conducting field work, both real property appraisers and business property auditor-appraisers should be alert for new construction. Field inspections are the most accurate method of discovering new construction. For some uses, such as property being claimed as exempt under the welfare exemption provisions, field inspections are mandatory.<sup>28</sup>

**NEWS MEDIA REPORTS**

Trade journal, newspaper, radio, and television reports can also provide sources of information to aid in the discovery of new construction. News media reports may alert assessors to construction projects such as new industrial facilities, new shopping malls, changes in use, and demolition of existing improvements. Examples of new construction discovery through the media include advertisements for new amusement park rides, grand opening announcements of new port facilities, reports of building demolition, and ground-breaking ceremonies.

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<sup>28</sup> Assessors' Handbook Section 267, *Welfare, Church, and Religious Exemptions*, October 2004, p. 103.



# CHAPTER 3: VALUATION PROCEDURES

The valuation of newly constructed property is governed by the same rules and principles that govern the valuation of all other taxable property. That is, the appraiser follows a standardized seven-step appraisal process and uses one or more of the three traditional approaches to value.<sup>29</sup> In this chapter, we focus on several issues of special importance to the valuation of newly constructed property.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION AND THE APPROACHES TO VALUE

### COMPARATIVE SALES APPROACH

The comparative sales approach to value is preferred when adequate market data are available:

When reliable market data are available with respect to a given real property, the preferred method of valuation is by reference to sales prices....<sup>30</sup>

To value newly constructed property by this method, the property is appraised with and without the new construction as of the date of completion, using the selling prices of comparable properties. The difference between the appraised values is an indicator of the value of the new construction.

A variation of this method is used when the new construction consists of an addition to an existing structure. The value of an addition may sometimes be derived from sales of similar properties without the need to produce two different appraisals. By subtracting the land value from the selling prices of comparable properties, an appraiser can estimate the improvement value, attributable to each and then derive the value per square foot of improvement area.

#### *Example 3-1*

A taxpayer adds a 200 square-foot addition to his 2,000 square-foot home. The property has a base year value of \$250,000, of which \$82,000 is allocated to land and \$168,000 is allocated to improvements.

The following information is available for comparable properties:

- Homes of similar size and characteristics in the same subdivision as the subject property (without the addition) have been selling for \$600,000, of which \$180,000 is allocated to land and \$420,000 to improvements.
- Homes of similar size and characteristics in the area which have a 300 square-foot addition have been selling for \$650,000.

Using the comparative sales approach, the current market value of the addition for the subject property would be calculated as follows:

<sup>29</sup> Assessors' Handbook Section 501, *Basic Appraisal*, Chapter 5.

<sup>30</sup> Rule 4.

The difference between the sales prices for homes with additions and homes without additions is:

$$\$650,000 - 600,000 = \$50,000$$

The market value per square foot of the 300 square-foot additions for the comparable properties is:

$$\$50,000 \div 300 \text{ square feet} = \$167 \text{ per square foot}$$

The market value for the 200 square-foot addition for the subject property is:

$$200 \text{ square feet} \times \$167 = \$33,400$$

~~Two elements~~ Aspects of the comparative sales approach ~~may affect its validity~~ that should be considered when appraising new construction include:

1. The likely scarcity of comparable sales involving properties with similar new construction projects; and,
2. An estimate of value derived from the comparative sales approach captures all aspects of a change in value, some of which may be attributable to nonassessable construction.

For example, the construction activity may incorporate elements of normal maintenance, or, in the case of an addition, may reduce the functional obsolescence of the property as a whole. These are increments of value that, in most cases, should not be included in the assessment of new construction.

## **INCOME APPROACH**

When new construction involves income-producing properties, the value of the new construction may be estimated using the income approach. Using current market-derived rates, the appraiser may capitalize the difference in the subject property's economic rent with and without the new construction to yield an estimate of value for the new construction.

As with the comparative sales approach, application of the income approach requires income data and capitalization rates from comparable properties. In certain circumstances, the income approach may capture value attributable to more than just the qualifying new construction.

## **COST APPROACH**

The cost approach is based on a comparison between the cost to develop a property and the value of the existing property or a similarly developed property. Because participants in the real estate market may relate value to cost, the cost approach may reflect market behavior.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> *Property Assessment Valuation*, second edition, published by International Association of Assessing Officers, p. 127.

For an improved property, the cost approach provides a value indication that is the sum of the estimated land value and the estimated depreciated cost of the building and other improvements. Costs necessary to construct a property and make it ready for its intended use include expenditures for the labor and materials, as well as other direct and indirect costs.<sup>32</sup>

The economic principle that provides the foundation for the cost approach is the principle of substitution, which provides that a rational, informed purchaser will pay no more for property than the cost of acquiring an acceptable substitute with like utility, assuming that no costly delay will be encountered in making the substitute.

The cost approach usually works best for newer improvements because construction costs are easier to estimate and there is less depreciation. Although the comparative sales approach is preferred when adequate market information is available, the nature of new construction may limit the availability of relevant market data. In such cases, the cost approach may be preferred. Rule 6 provides:

(a) The reproduction or replacement cost approach to value is used in conjunction with other value approaches and is preferred when neither reliable sales data (including sales of fractional interests) nor reliable income data are available and when the income from the property is not so regulated as to make such cost irrelevant. It is particularly appropriate for construction work in progress and for other property that has experienced relatively little physical deterioration, is not misplaced, is neither over- nor underimproved, and is not affected by other forms of depreciation or obsolescence....

In the context of real property, the steps employed in the cost approach can be summarized as follows:

1. Estimate the value of the land as if vacant and available for development to its highest and best use as of the valuation date.
2. Estimate the total cost new of the improvements as of the valuation date.
3. Estimate the total amount of depreciation incurred by the improvements.
4. Subtract the total estimated depreciation from cost new to arrive at the depreciated cost of the improvements.
5. Add the land value to the depreciated cost of the improvements to arrive at a value indicator for the total property.

Caution should be used when applying the cost approach, since construction costs may be highly divergent between different projects. In cases of over- or underimprovements, the actual market value of new construction may vary widely from the cost to construct those improvements. To

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<sup>32</sup> See Assessors' Handbook Section 531, *Residential Building Costs*, Chapter 531.10, for a complete discussion of costs.

compensate for these potential differences, the values derived using the cost approach should, whenever possible, be checked against values derived from the other approaches.<sup>33</sup>

### **Example 3-2**

Owners of a single-family residence construct a new in-ground swimming pool. The actual cost of construction was \$35,000. Relevant market data indicate that adding a swimming pool in the neighborhood of the subject property increases the property's market value by only \$20,000.

In this case, the addition of the swimming pool should be assessed at its market value of \$20,000, rather than the actual construction cost of \$35,000.

## **ASSIGNING LAND VALUES**

Rule 463 provides that new construction includes:

(b)(2) Any substantial physical alteration of land which constitutes a major rehabilitation of the land or results in a change in the way the property is used.

Examples of alterations to land that would qualify as new construction are:

- Land leveling
- Extensive site preparation prior to building
- Terracing a hillside
- Clearing a brush-covered parcel
- Developing alkali land for farming
- Developing rural land into a subdivision
- Developing a gravel pit

Examples of alterations to land that may not qualify as new construction to land are:

- Re-leveling existing row crop land
- Pulling orchard trees for re-planting. However, if trees are removed for a subdivision development, the cost of removal should be considered.
- Re-building levees or ditches
- Minor site preparation prior to building

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<sup>33</sup> For an in-depth discussion of the cost approach, see Assessors' Handbook Section 501, *Basic Appraisal*.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION ON VACANT LAND

The assessment of newly constructed property often involves issues about the associated land value. The examples provided below illustrate the issues.

### *Example 3-3*

A vacant lot has a 1975 base year value of \$10,000. In 2010, the owner built a home on the lot. The fair market value of the unimproved lot before construction was \$200,000. After site improvements (leveling, site preparation, and foundation excavation) the fair market value of the land was \$240,000. Comparable [vacant](#) properties were selling for \$500,000.

The value enrolled for the property would be as follows:

1975 base year value of land (unimproved)	\$10,000
	<u>x 1.89948</u>
Factored base year value of land in 2010	\$18,995
2010 market value of land with new construction (leveling, site preparation, foundation excavation)	\$240,000
Less <del>2004</del> <a href="#">2010</a> market value of land without new construction	<u>-200,000</u>
	\$40,000
<del>2004</del> <a href="#">2010</a> assessed value of land	\$18,995
	<u>+40,000</u>
	<u>\$58,995</u>
2010 market value of comparable land and improvements	\$500,000
Less 2010 market value of comparable land	<u>-240,000</u>
	<u>\$260,000</u>
Total assessed value after completion of new construction	
Land	<del>\$57,245</del> <u>\$58,995</u>
Improvements	<u>260,000</u>
	<u>\$318,995</u>

## NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL APPRECIATION

An assessor must determine the value for any portion of property that has been newly constructed.<sup>34</sup> Any substantial physical alteration of land which constitutes a major rehabilitation or results in a change in the way the property is used meets the definition of new construction.<sup>35</sup>

When an alteration to land is substantial enough to require reappraisal, only the value of the alteration is added to the pre-existing base year value of the land. Appreciation in land value caused by other factors (for example, a zoning change or external market forces) may not be enrolled until a change in ownership of the property occurs.

<sup>34</sup> Section 71.

<sup>35</sup> Rule 463(b)(2).

**Example 3-4**

In 2005, a taxpayer purchased a vacant lot zoned for single-family residential development. At the time of purchase, the market value of the lot was \$100,000. The county was not issuing new building permits until a new sanitary sewer system was in place. Additionally, the community service district limited the number of water meters approved each year for new construction. In 2005, lots that had been allocated water meters were selling for \$180,000.

In 2010, the taxpayer was granted a water meter for her lot and was able to build her home. Installation of the water meter required only the addition of a small cement pad. In 2010, the market value of the newly constructed home is \$350,000, not including the land or land improvements (e.g., water meter construction). Land values in 2010 were \$125,000 without water meters granted and \$225,000 with meters.

The assessed value of the land and home would be calculated as follows:

2005 market value of land	\$100,000
	<u>x 1.19071</u>
2010 factored base year value of land	\$119,071
2010 market value of newly constructed home	\$350,000
	<u>119,071</u>
2010 factored base year value of land	<u>\$469,071</u>

In this instance, the water meter allocation is an easing of a governmental restriction similar to a zoning change. Any additional value attributable to the easing of that governmental restriction is not assessable until the property undergoes a change in ownership. Therefore, an assessor would be precluded from increasing the factored base year value of the land. Any construction to install the water meter would be considered assessable new construction; but, in this case, the value added by the small cement pad was insignificant.

**Example 3-5**

A 50-acre parcel of agricultural land zoned for agricultural use is rezoned for residential subdivision use. The factored base year value of the land before the rezoning is \$800,000. The market value of the land after rezoning is \$3,000,000. Following rezoning, the owner spends \$100,000 to contour the land to facilitate its residential development, but continued to farm the land.

The value to be enrolled is \$900,000, which consists of the pre-existing base year value of \$800,000, plus the value of the new construction to the land (contouring) of \$100,000. The owner's cost was determined to be the current market value of the new construction.

Only the value added by the new construction may be added to the base year value of the land. The value attributable to the change in zoning (the increase in market value) is not assessable until there is a change in use or ownership.

#### **Example 3-6**

A taxpayer purchased a vacant parcel for \$100,000 in an area with minimal utilities available. Subsequently, the city installed a sewer system. As a result of the installation of the sewer system, the market value of parcels increased to \$170,000. The owner spent \$20,000 to install sewer pipes and connected them to the city's sewer system, but did not proceed with any additional construction.

The installation of the sewer pipes and connection to the city sewer system is assessable new construction. The \$20,000 attributable to the new construction should be added to the factored base year value of the land. The owner's cost was determined to be the current market value of the new construction.

The value attributable to appreciation from causes other than the new construction to the land (the increase in market value) is not assessable until the property changes ownership.

### **NEW CONSTRUCTION OF OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS**

Physical changes made to land can add great utility and value. Off-site improvements that are located outside of a property, often referred to as *infrastructure*, also can add value to the land. Off-site improvements include transportation systems, sewage, water and drainage systems, and facilities for electric and gas power and telecommunications.

Off-site improvements or infrastructure can be constructed privately or by government, but in either case the costs must be paid by the property owner/buyer in some manner, either in sales prices, bond obligations, property taxes, or some combination of these. However, most off-site improvements are not assessable new construction.

Off-site improvements, impact fees, and certain development fees—when not directly associated with new construction of a particular property—are considered nonassessable enhancements of land value, rather than assessable new construction. Assessors must distinguish between costs attributable to new construction and those that may enhance the value of the property but are not related to additions or alterations to the property.

#### **Example 3-7**

A developer acquired 17 acres of unimproved land with the intent of developing a shopping center. As a condition of development, the developer was required to construct a new freeway off-ramp near the site.

Although the freeway off-ramp undoubtedly added to the value of the shopping center (by managing increased traffic), that additional value is not assessable. The off-site improvement is neither an addition to the shopping center, nor is it an alteration of the land. The increase in

the market value of the shopping center's land that is attributable to the freeway off-ramp will be reflected in the marketplace, and will be assessable when the property changes ownership.

### TREATMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Determination of assessable new construction must be made by the assessor based on the available facts. The following tables provide examples of activities that do and do not represent assessable new construction. These examples are illustrative only and are not intended to be all-inclusive.

**TABLE 3-1**  
**EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES THAT DO CONSTITUTE ASSESSABLE NEW CONSTRUCTION**

Installation of new items which did not previously exist, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms, fireplaces, air conditioning</li> <li>• Interior offices (in warehouses)</li> <li>• Interior partitions</li> <li>• Fixtures such as service station signs, fuel tanks, or dispensers</li> <li>• Fire protection systems installed after November 7, 1984</li> </ul>	<del>Curing functional obsolescence associated with a reduction in base year value (Proposition 8) due to circumstances out of the owner's control, such as:</del> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Fires</del></li> <li><del>• Floods</del></li> <li><del>• Mudslides</del></li> <li><del>• Earthquakes</del></li> <li><del>• Toxic Contamination</del></li> </ul>
Substantial kitchen remodel and alteration such as adding built-in appliances where none existed prior, extending countertops, adding new cabinets, and adding or removing part of walls	Converting attics or basements to living areas
	Replacing space heaters with central heating
Converting a single residence to a duplex	Converting a porch to living area
Converting a warehouse to a restaurant	Adding a pitched roof to a flat roof
Converting a garage into a living area	Upgrading electrical service, such as changing from 100 to 200 amp service



**TABLE 3-2**  
**EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE NOT ASSESSABLE NEW CONSTRUCTION**

Exterior or interior painting	Covering or replacing stucco with aluminum siding
Replacing wall or floor coverings	Replacing roof coverings
Refinishing or replacing molding strips, plaster, sheetrock, and wall paneling with similar substitute materials	Total roof replacement (without changing the pitch)
Replacing bathroom cabinets	New interior partitions to replace old ones
Replacing kitchen cabinets	New canopies to replace old ones
Replacing kitchen appliances	New solar, space, or pool heating (replacing old conventional heating)
Replacing plumbing fixtures	New fire sprinkler system (replacing old system)
Replacing old sinks and bathtubs	Soundproofing homes affected by proximity to airports (insulated walls and ceilings, storm windows, special ventilation systems)
Replacing wood frame windows with metal frames	Seismic (earthquake) safety rehabilitation of an existing structure on or after January 1, 1984
Normal, typical, and periodic repairs	Fire protection systems installed on or after November 7, 1984 in buildings which were in existence on that date—these include fire sprinklers, fire extinguishers, fire detection systems, and fire related egress improvements
Replacing waterlines with another type	Replacing floor or wall heating units with baseboard heating
Replacing cast iron sewer lines with plastic	Replacing home air conditioner or furnace
Replacing knob and tube wiring with cable	Replacing central gravity heating with central forced air heating

Individually, the activities in Table 3-2 are not new construction, but in combination or collectively they may constitute major rehabilitation, renovation, or modernization and may convert a structure into substantially equivalent to new. An assessor must make a determination on a case-by-case basis based on the facts and appraisal judgment. Factors to consider may include the amount of existing value allocated to the roll for the improvement in question.

## **RENOVATION AND REHABILITATION**

When extensive renovation or rehabilitation of a property (or a portion of it) converts it into one that resembles a newly built property, the work is considered new construction and the assessor

is required to establish a new base year value.<sup>36</sup> The base year value would not be changed for any portion of a property that does not undergo new construction as a result of renovation or rehabilitation.

#### **Example 3-8**

A single-family residence was severely damaged by flooding. Before the damage, the property had a base year value of \$400,000, with \$120,000 allocated to land and \$280,000 allocated to improvements. Pursuant to disaster relief provisions,<sup>37</sup> the assessor reduced the base year value to \$200,000, allocating \$120,000 to land and \$80,000 to improvements.

To guard against future floods, the taxpayer removed the old foundation and built a new raised foundation 10 feet above ground level. Additionally, he replaced water-damaged portions of the structure such as floors, sheet rock, and electrical wiring. At the end of construction, the taxpayer had restored his house to its original condition, except for the new foundation.

Rebuilding the flood-damaged portion of the property is excluded from reassessment<sup>38</sup> since the new construction merely brought the property back to its previous condition. The value of the removed foundation must be subtracted from the property's existing base year value, and the value of the newly built raised foundation must be added. The base year value of the house following repair of the flood damage is calculated as follows:

Land value	\$120,000	
Improvements		\$280,000
Less removal of the old foundation		<u>-10,000</u>
		\$270,000
Market value of new foundation	\$20,000	
		\$270,000
		<u>+20,000</u>
New base year value of improvements		\$290,000
		\$290,000
		<u>+120,000</u>
New base year value of repaired home		<u>\$410,000</u>

#### **Example 3-9**

A taxpayer purchased a 1,200 square-foot home for \$400,000, with \$350,000 allocated for land and \$50,000 for improvements. The home is located in a highly coveted neighborhood that has seen many average homes renovated into large mansions. The taxpayer gutted the

<sup>36</sup> Section 70(b).

<sup>37</sup> Section 170.

<sup>38</sup> See Chapter 5 for detailed discussion of exclusions.

home to its foundation and studs, built a new perimeter foundation to support additional floors, and rebuilt the home into a three-story, 3,600 square-foot mansion.

The new construction converted the renovated structure to the status of substantially equivalent to new. The base year value of the improvements should be reappraised to the current market values of other comparable properties in the area. A portion of the existing base year value should be retained for the studs and foundation system that were not removed. The base year value of the land would not change.

## ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS

For additions, there is no threshold test comparable to the extensive rehabilitation test used for alterations. Although the word *substantial* is not defined in the statute, Rule 463 employs it before both *addition* and *alteration*. The intent is to prevent reassessment of property when minor additions or alterations are completed. Such minor additions or alterations generally would not convert (for assessment purposes) a slightly improved property into one that is substantially equivalent to new.

## NORMAL MAINTENANCE

Normal maintenance and repair would not result in reassessment as new construction since the purpose of it is to substitute parts of an improvement which have become worn-out or obsolete with ones of fundamentally the same type or function. Replacement and repair work falls under normal maintenance and is, therefore, excluded from assessment as new construction.

### Example 3-10

A taxpayer purchased a ~~1,600~~ 2,000 square-foot house (4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms) for ~~\$400,000~~ \$350,00, with ~~\$350,000~~ \$250,000 allocated for improvement and ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,000 for land. ~~There had been no regular repair or maintenance work on the home for over 15 years.~~ The purchase price was lower than the average selling price of comparably sized homes and reflected the poor condition of the house. Subsequently, the taxpayer made the following repairs and replacements to the house:

- Remodeled all three bathrooms by installing new shower enclosures, bath fixtures, and tile floors.
- Remodeled the kitchen by replacing the old appliances with new mid-range appliances; replacing the old countertops with tile counters; and replacing the old linoleum flooring with new linoleum.
- Replaced the old wood shingle roof (no change to the pitch) with new composition shingles. The gutters and downspouts were also replaced.
- Painted the house inside and out.
- Replaced the lawns in the front and backyards and planted new trees and flowers.
- Replaced the old deteriorated fence with new redwood fencing.

- No work was done on the foundation, and no new square footage was added.

Although extensive work was done on the house, the majority of the work was maintenance as it merely replaced old and deteriorated items with new ones of like kind. The taxpayer did not add any redesigned features to the house, nor did he improve it to the point that it was the substantial equivalent of a new home. No reappraisal of the base year value would be warranted.

### Example 3-11

A taxpayer purchased a 2,000 square-foot house (4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms) for \$175,000, with \$75,000 allocated for improvement and \$100,000 for land. The house had been in a foreclosure state for several years and had been severely vandalized. The bathroom fixtures, kitchen countertops and sink, HVAC system, and light fixtures throughout the house had been removed. The flooring and walls were soiled, and the roof was in poor condition. The yards and fencing had not been maintained. Subsequently, the taxpayer did the following:

- Installed new bathroom fixtures in all three bathrooms.
- Installed new kitchen countertops, kitchen sink, and appliances.
- Installed a new HVAC system and replaced the ducts throughout the house.
- Installed new light fixtures in the kitchen, dining room, hallways, and bathrooms.
- Replaced the old wood shingle roof (no change to the pitch) with new composition shingles. The gutters and downspouts were also replaced.
- Replaced the soiled carpeting and painted the walls throughout the house.
- Replaced the lawns in the front and backyards and planted new trees and flowers.
- Replaced the old deteriorated fence with new redwood fencing.
- No work was done on the foundation and no square footage was added.

The extensive work that was done on the house was composed of both assessable new construction and nonassessable repairs and replacements. Installation of those items that were not in the house at the time of purchase, and therefore were not included in the purchase price and subsequent base year value, would be considered assessable new construction. Replacement of the unmaintained and worn items may be considered maintenance and repair. However, the facts in each instance should be decided on a case-by-case basis to determine whether or not the new construction activity transforms the improvement (or a portion) into a state that is substantially equivalent to new.

Generally, the replacement of a roof cover by another roof cover is considered normal maintenance and is not assessable as new construction. However, if the roof structure is redesigned to accept another roof cover, then that new roof structure is considered new construction.

### Example 3-12

A home built in the early 1950's has a flat roof that is in good condition. The owner decides to change the roof line of the home by adding new framing (rafters, trusses, ceiling joists, etc.) that results in a roof line with a pitch to it. The new roof has composition shingles similar to the original flat roof.

The work that was done in constructing the new roof would be considered new construction. It has converted the "portion of" the structure that consists of the roof to a state that is substantially equivalent to new. The assessor must determine what value, if any, the new roof adds to the house. The costs associated with this type of new construction could exceed the value actually added.

## **SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**

A supplemental assessment is made upon a change in ownership or completion of new construction. The supplemental assessment process was adopted so that reappraisal and reassessment would occur as of the date of a change in ownership or completion of new construction rather than waiting until the next lien date. In the case of new construction, only the value attributable to the new construction is to be enrolled as a supplemental assessment.<sup>39</sup>

If new construction occurs on or after January 1 but on or before May 31, then the reassessment results in two supplemental assessments:

- One for the difference between the new base year value, established as of the date the newly constructed property is completed, and the taxable value on the current roll; and
- One for the difference between the new base year value, established as of the date the newly constructed property is completed, and the taxable value to be enrolled on the roll being prepared.

If the new construction occurs on or after June 1 but before the succeeding January 1, then the reassessment results in one supplemental assessment for the difference between the new base year value established as of the date the newly constructed property is completed, and the taxable value on the current roll.<sup>40</sup>

## **ESCAPED NEW CONSTRUCTION**

An escape assessment is a retroactive assessment intended to rectify an omission or error that caused taxable property to be underassessed or not assessed at all. In most cases, once such an omission or error occurs, the property escapes assessment each year thereafter until the underassessment/nonassessment is discovered and corrected. If property that has undergone new construction escapes assessment, the assessor is required to value the property upon discovery

<sup>39</sup> The supplemental assessment provisions are set forth in sections 75 through 75.80.

<sup>40</sup> Section 75.11.

for the appropriate valuation date,<sup>41</sup> enroll the appropriate value on the roll being prepared, and process any necessary corrections and escape assessments for prior years within the statute of limitations.<sup>42</sup>

When changing or establishing the base year value for newly constructed property that has escaped assessment, it should be recognized that this will not necessarily result in a change in the taxable or assessed value of the property. For example, even though an addition to property comes to light several years after the new construction was completed and resulted in a slight increase in the base year value of the property in the year of the new construction, overall declines in value of the property in subsequent years may mean that while the property now has a higher factored base year value, no changes in the assessed value in later years are necessary since the property was assessed at its appropriate lower market value. This illustrates that the correction of a base year value is not the same thing as a change in taxable or assessed value.

### **Example 3-13**

A single-family home located in Atlas County contained 1,800 square feet of living area when it was originally built in 2007. In August 2009, the owner completed construction of a family room addition which consisted of 400 square feet. The owner acquired all appropriate permits; however, the assessor's office did not discover the new construction until March 2012. The assessor must process a supplemental assessment for the 2009 event date, issue assessments for 2010 and 2011, and enroll the proper value for the 2012 lien date. Since the assessor was unable to find comparable market data, he decided the cost approach was the best method to value the new construction.

An inspection of the property indicated that the family room addition was completed using the same design, construction type, and quality as the construction of the original residence. By using Assessors' Handbook Section 531, *Residential Building Costs* (AH 531), the assessor correctly determined the market value of the addition as of the August 2009 completion date. The quality classification is determined to be a D-7-C. Atlas County has a location adjustment factor of 1.40 for the cost tables contained in AH 531.

Square Footage of Original Living Area	1,800
Square Footage of the Addition	400
Total Square Footage	2,200
2009 AH 531 Cost Factor for 2,200 sq. ft. D-7-C	\$102.14
Location Adjustment for Atlas County	x 1.40
Indicated Cost Per Square Foot	\$143.00
Concluded Cost of the Addition	\$143.00
	x 400
	\$57,200

<sup>41</sup> Section 531.

<sup>42</sup> Section 532.

1 ► A supplemental assessment for \$57,200 should be processed for the August 2009  
 2 event date.<sup>43</sup>

3 In January 2010, the property had declined in value due to the economic downturn in the  
 4 single-family residential market. The assessor had processed a decline-in-value assessment  
 5 (Proposition 8) and reduced the property's value by 8 percent. This decline in value should  
 6 also be reflected in the escape assessment for 2010.

7 ► An escape assessment for \$52,624 should be processed for January 2010  
 8 (\$57,200 – 8%).

9 In January 2011, the property had further declined in value. The assessor processed a  
 10 decline-in-value assessment (Proposition 8) and reduced the property's value by an  
 11 additional 7 percent. This decline in value should also be reflected in the escape assessment  
 12 for 2011.

13 ► An escape assessment for \$48,940 should be processed for January 2011  
 14 (\$52,624 – 7%).

15 In January 2012, the property had stabilized and the assessor made no further adjustments  
 16 to the property's value.

17 ► For the January 2012 lien date, the assessor must enroll the value of the entire  
 18 2,200 square foot house.

## 19 **DECLINE IN VALUE**

### 20 **EXCLUDED NEW CONSTRUCTION**

21 ~~Under section 51, an assessor is required to annually enroll the lower of a property's factored~~  
 22 ~~base year value or its full cash value as of the lien date, as defined in section 110. Section 110~~  
 23 ~~provides that *full cash value* is:~~

24 ~~...the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring *if exposed for*~~  
 25 ~~*sale* in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could~~  
 26 ~~take advantage of the exigencies of the other...." (Emphasis added.)~~

27 ~~Even though certain additions to existing buildings may be excluded from the definition of new~~  
 28 ~~construction, such exclusions do not extend through a subsequent reassessment prompted by a~~  
 29 ~~change in ownership of real property. When a property with excluded new construction sells, the~~  
 30 ~~excluded new construction becomes assessable. Since an estimate of full cash value for decline-~~  
 31 ~~in-value purposes is made as if the property was exposed for sale, the full cash value should not~~  
 32 ~~be reduced by the value of any excluded new construction.~~

33 Section 51 requires that the county assessor annually enroll the lesser of a property's factored  
 34 base year value or its full cash value (market value) as of the lien date. *Full cash value* is defined

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<sup>43</sup> Section 75.11 provides the statute of limitations provisions for supplemental assessments.

as the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring *if exposed for sale* in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could take advantage of the exigencies of the other.<sup>44</sup> Since an estimate of full cash value for decline-in-value purposes is made as if the property was exposed for sale, the full cash value should not be reduced by the value of any excluded new construction<sup>45</sup> under the premise that a property being made available for sale would include all segments of the appraisal unit. This analysis is for **comparison purposes only** when determining the factored base year value or the current market value in order for the county assessor to enroll the lesser value on the lien date. This analysis **does not** affect the factored base year value nor the status of any previously excluded new construction.

For example, if a property owner installs a qualified active solar energy system, the system is excluded from assessment as new construction.<sup>46</sup> If the taxpayer were to subsequently sell the property to another person or entity, the system would become assessable ~~and the value would be reflected in the selling price~~. Accordingly, the value of the active solar energy system that was excluded from the meaning of new construction upon completion should be included in an estimate of full cash value made for a decline-in-value review.

## NONEXCLUDED NEW CONSTRUCTION

When assessable new construction occurs on a property while the property is experiencing a decline in value, the current full cash value of the newly constructed property must be determined as of the date the new construction is completed, just as if the existing property were not under a decline-in-value assessment. The value of the newly constructed property must be enrolled, and appropriate notices<sup>47</sup> must be sent to ~~the property owner to~~ advise the taxpayer of the new base year value established for the new construction ~~that the base year value of the property has been changed~~. The value of the newly constructed property cannot be "offset" by the current decline-in-value assessment of the original property. However, care must be taken to enroll the proper value for the entire property on the subsequent lien date.

### ***Example 3-H3-14***

A property is acquired in May 2008 with a market value of \$400,000. The enrolled taxable value for January 1, 2009 is \$408,000 (\$400,000 increased by the 2% CPI). New construction takes place on the property and is completed in August 2009.

In determining the market value of the new construction, comparable sales indicate the value of the property in August 2009 is \$380,000 prior to the new construction and \$410,000 after the new construction. The full cash value of the new construction is \$30,000 (\$410,000 - \$380,000), not \$2,000 (\$410,000 - \$408,000).

<sup>44</sup> [Section 110.](#)

<sup>45</sup> [See Chapter 5 for a discussion of the various exclusions from new construction.](#)

<sup>46</sup> Section 73.

<sup>47</sup> Supplemental Assessment Notice(s) or Notice of Assessed Value Change; [section 75.31.](#)



## CHAPTER 4: CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

For property tax purposes, construction in progress is defined as property under construction on the lien date (January 1). New construction may be an entire structure, such as an entirely new single-family residence or office complex, or only a portion of an improvement, such as a room addition.

Partially completed new construction does not acquire a base year value. Instead, new construction in progress on any lien date is assessed at its market value on that date and on each successive lien date until it is completed. Upon completion, the entire portion of the property which is newly constructed is reappraised at its market value and acquires a base year value.

### *Example 4-1*

On the 2009 lien date, new construction was determined to be incomplete, and the assessor added a \$250,000 construction-in-progress value to the roll. On November 12, 2009, the construction was 100 percent completed. The assessor determined that the market value of the completed new construction was \$210,000 as of the date of completion.

The value to be enrolled as the base year value for the new construction is \$210,000 as of November 12, 2009. The \$250,000 construction-in-progress value on the 2009 lien date did not establish a base year value for the property.

The assessor must use judgment in determining whether or not portions of a project can be considered complete for purposes of base year valuation. If the project is to be constructed in distinct stages, as in the case of a shopping center or an office complex, with portions being completed and available for use before other portions are constructed, then it is proper to assign a base year value to the completed portions.<sup>48</sup>

If, however, a project is to be constructed as a single facility such that the entire improvement will become available for occupancy within a reasonably short period of time, the total project should be treated as construction in progress until all of the improvement is available for occupancy. The incidental occupancy of a portion of such an improvement would not cause the establishment of a separate base year value for the occupied portion unless there is evidence that there will be a significant time delay before the balance of the improvement is completed.

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<sup>48</sup> Rule 463.500(c)(4); *Pope v. State Board of Equalization* (1983) 146 Cal.App.3d 1132.

A residence presents a somewhat different type of problem, particularly recreational homes and owner-built structures. As sometime happens, an owner moves into his owner-built structure before it is fully complete with the intention of finishing it while living there, and after a period of years the owner still has not finished the structure. The valuation determination now becomes more difficult for the assessor. It is not proper to continue valuing this structure year after year as construction in progress. On the other hand, the structure is technically incomplete. The assessor should use appraisal judgment and establish a base year and base year value when it appears that the structure is substantially equivalent to a completed home and is a livable unit. When the owner finishes the structure at a later date, the additional construction should be considered new construction and assessed accordingly.

A special problem is created if a construction project comes to an unscheduled halt for an extended period. When there are no definite plans for continuation of construction within a reasonable period, the project no longer qualifies as construction in progress and the assessor should establish a base year value for the newly constructed improvements without regard to their incomplete status.

When a project is available for occupancy but is vacant simply for lack of tenants, it should be considered complete and a base year value established. Assume a high-rise structure has the first level complete and the upper levels complete except for interior finishing on the lien date. The plans indicate that the upper levels will be finished as they are leased. In this case, the assessor should establish a base year value for the entire structure as it exists on the lien date. When the interior finishing of the upper levels is constructed, the work should be assessed as new construction on the dates of completion.

#### ***Example 4-2***

Construction on an office complex consisting of four office buildings began on May 1, 2008. The plan called for completion and occupancy of each building separately and in distinct stages. The first building was completed and occupied on May 1, 2009. The first building should be assessed as construction in progress on the January 1, 2009 lien date, and a base year value for that building should be established upon its completion on May 1, 2009.

On October 1, 2009, the developer declared bankruptcy. Construction of the remaining three buildings was halted. The second building had been partially built. There were no plans to resume the project in the near future.

The treatment of the second building requires additional analysis. The assessor could assess the second building as construction in progress on one or possibly two lien dates. However, if the assessor determines that there are no definite plans to continue construction of the second building, the project cannot continue to be considered construction in progress, and the assessor should establish a base year value for the incomplete structure.

## CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

When a property changes ownership, a new base year value is established at the current fair market value on the date of the change in ownership.<sup>49</sup> If a property changes ownership with partially completed improvements transferred, the partially completed improvements are no longer considered construction in progress. Instead, the partially completed improvements should be valued as part of the entire property that changed ownership and a base year value established on the date of the change in ownership.

## VALUATION OF CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Determining the value of construction in progress may present a difficult appraisal problem. The same methods and principles that apply when valuing completed improvements are applicable to construction in progress. However, the procedure is usually more difficult due to a lack of market data. The income and sales comparison approaches are of limited use because property under construction is typically not producing any income, and it is difficult to find comparable sales of partially completed projects.

The cost approach is nearly always used in the earliest stages of construction. The cost approach is used to determine the amount of costs in place relative to the partially completed project on the lien date. The total of costs in place on the lien date may be higher or lower than the market value of the new construction in progress on the lien date. When property is completed or close to completion, the sales comparison approach is generally more reflective of fair market value.

## CASE STUDY

In May 2001, a taxpayer who was a building contractor purchased a five-acre lot for \$200,000. On this lot he planned to construct a 5,000 square-foot home to be used as his personal residence. He obtained a building permit on August 1, 2001 at a cost of \$3,000. In addition, the owner had to submit a soil report at a cost of \$4,000. School fees at a rate of \$3.75 per square foot (\$3.75 x 5,000 square feet = \$18,000) were also required for all new construction within the county. On lien date, January 1, 2002, the owner had completed phase one of the project, which included the following alterations to the land:

- Site preparation work was completed on October 1, 2001. This work included grading and leveling two acres at a cost of \$7,000. The owner graded the land himself. The cost of grading reflected only the rental of the earth moving equipment and grading plans.
- On November 1, 2001, he completed a six-inch thick retaining wall made of steel, concrete, and stone. The retaining wall was six feet high and 120 feet long. In building the wall, the owner used materials that were left over from prior building projects. The total cost of building the retaining wall was \$7,000 consisting mostly of labor and some materials.

<sup>49</sup> Sections 50, 75.10(a), and 110.1(a) and (b).

On December 1, 2001, the owner obtained a set of architectural design plans for a 5000 square-foot house with six bedrooms and six bathrooms for \$15,000. Also included in the plans were designs for the construction of a modern barn and in-law quarters.

On January 10, 2002, the appraiser from the assessor's office appraised the new construction to the land. She noted that since the owner is also the builder, certain reported costs may not reflect the true market cost of construction. She evaluated the costs reported by the owner and compared them to true economic costs as follows:

- Cost of leveling and grading similar land sites in the county is \$10,000 per acre. She enrolled \$20,000 for land leveling and grading of the two acres of the subject lot.
- The owner-reported cost of the retaining wall was not consistent with local norms. The county appraiser determined that the retaining wall should be considered land improvements.<sup>50</sup> The county appraiser used Assessors' Handbook Section 531, *Residential Building Costs*,<sup>51</sup> to obtain an estimated cost of building the retaining wall. She enrolled \$14,000.

The county appraiser's treatment of the first phase of the construction, considering actual costs versus economic costs, is shown below.

Phase One of the Construction		
Description	Owner-Reported Costs	Economic Costs (Enrolled)
Grading and Leveling (2 acres)	\$7,000	\$20,000
Retaining Wall	\$7,000	\$14,000
Building Permit Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000
Soil Report Cost	\$4,000	\$4,000
<b>Total Phase One Costs</b>	<b>\$21,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>

In January 2003, the county appraiser returned to the property to inspect phase two of the construction and to appraise the construction in progress. She noted the following had taken place:

<sup>50</sup> Rule 121 provides that when materials, such as concrete, are added to land to render it amenable to being built upon, the land together with the added materials remains land.

<sup>51</sup> Published annually by the State Board of Equalization.

<b>Phase Two of the Construction</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Owner-Reported Costs</b>	<b>Economic Costs (Enrolled)</b>
Foundation	\$20,000	\$20,000
Framing	\$15,000	\$25,000
Roof	\$20,000	\$20,000
Sheathing and Stucco	\$10,000	\$12,000
Electrical Rough-ins	\$10,000	\$13,000
Plumbing Rough-ins	\$15,000	\$15,000
Architectural Plan Fee	*\$10,000	*\$10,000
<b>Total Phase Two Costs</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$115,000</b>

1                                   \*Prorate to exclude fee for design of the barn and in-law quarters

2   The total cost of construction reported by the owner for 2002 (\$100,000) was lower than the  
3   local norm (\$115,000). Certain work was done by the owner himself, while other work was done  
4   by specialized subcontractors. In either case, most of the reported costs did not reflect the true  
5   costs of construction, but represented a discounted cost as the owner used his extensive contacts  
6   within the industry to obtain favorable prices from subcontractors and materials suppliers. The  
7   appraiser enrolled true economic costs which more accurately reflected market costs.

8   In January 2004, construction in progress was 90 percent complete, with the exception being the  
9   basement and yard improvements. Upon final inspection from the building department, the  
10   owner and his family moved into their new home on April 1, 2004. Reported cost of construction  
11   for 2004 was \$150,000. Total cost reported by the owner to date for improvements was \$100,000  
12   in 2003 and \$150,000 in 2004 for a total of \$250,000.

13   The county appraiser informed the owner that the date of completion is the date the property or a  
14   portion of it is available for use after final inspection by the appropriate governmental official,<sup>52</sup>  
15   in this instance April 1, 2004. Furthermore, the county appraiser advised that on the date of  
16   completion, the completed portion of the newly constructed property must be appraised at its full  
17   market value. Any subsequent construction would be considered construction in progress and  
18   continue to be appraised at its market value on the lien date and every lien date thereafter. The  
19   base year value of the land was calculated as follows:

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<sup>52</sup> Rule 463(e).

1	• Acquisition of land in 2001	\$200,000
2	• Land improvements	<u>\$41,000</u>
3	• 2001 base year value of land	<u>\$241,000</u>

4 The county appraiser used the comparative sales method to estimate a total value of \$800,000.  
 5 Properties with similar characteristics in the area were selling for \$800,000. Land parcels of  
 6 similar size were selling for \$300,000. The value of improvements was calculated as follows:

7  $\$800,000 - \$300,000 = \$500,000^*$

8 \*Included an increment for the countywide school fees

9 However, a portion of the \$500,000 value is reflected in the improvements to land. Assuming  
 10 that the comparable properties have similar characteristics, an adjustment must be made to avoid  
 11 double assessment

12 The base year value of land and improvements was enrolled as follows:

13	2001 base year value of land	\$241,000
14		\$241,000
15		<u>x1.05980</u>
16	Adjusted base year value of land in 2004	\$255,412
17	2004 base year value of improvements	\$500,000
18		<u>-50,000</u>
19	Current market value of improvements to land	\$450,000
20		\$255,412
21		<u>+\$450,000</u>
22	<b>Total Assessed Value</b>	<u>\$705,412</u>

23 The assessor enrolled a base year value of ~~\$705,400~~ \$705,412 for the property as of the date of  
 24 completion of the new construction, April 1, 2004. The allocation was \$450,000 for  
 25 improvements and ~~\$255,400~~ \$255,412 for land.

## CHAPTER 5: EXCLUSIONS

Article XIII A, section 2 of the California Constitution provides for certain exclusions from the definition of *new construction*. These exclusions, which are implemented by various statutory provisions, ~~permanently~~ preclude the assessment of the qualifying new construction until there is a change in ownership.<sup>53</sup> The property tax incentive for the following exclusions is in the form of a *new construction exclusion*. It is not an exemption. Therefore, the new construction of a qualifying property will not result in either an increase or a decrease in the assessment of the existing property. Some of the exclusions are automatic, while others must be applied for by the property owner.

Since an estimate of full cash value for decline-in-value purposes is made as if the property was exposed for sale, the full cash value should not be reduced by the value of any excluded new construction<sup>54</sup> under the premise that a property being made available for sale would include all segments of the appraisal unit. This analysis is for comparison purposes only when determining the factored base year value or the current market value in order for the county assessor to enroll the lesser value on the lien date. This analysis does not affect the factored base year value nor the status of any previously excluded new construction.

### UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

In 1999, legislation<sup>55</sup> created a new construction exclusion for underground storage tanks. That legislation added section 70, subdivision (e), to provide that where an underground storage tank must be improved, upgraded, or replaced to comply with federal, state, and local regulations on underground storage tanks, the tank work is not considered new construction but is instead considered normal maintenance and repair.

Upgrades to storage tanks may include:

- Retrofitting an existing tank and piping with internal lining, corrosion protections, spill containment, overfill prevent equipment, striker plates, and automatic pump shutdown capabilities.
- Replacing the tank with a new secondary tank system.
- Installing non-petroleum hazardous substance tank systems, like those containing waste oil or chemicals.

In addition, if a structure (or portion) is reconstructed as a consequence of the tank replacement, such reconstruction should also be considered normal maintenance, as long as the reconstruction is timely and is substantially equivalent to the prior structure in size, utility, and function. Any

<sup>53</sup> ~~Section 73 provides that the initial purchaser of a newly constructed building with an active solar energy system will qualify for a solar new construction exclusion.~~

<sup>54</sup> ~~See Chapter 3 for a discussion of decline in value.~~

<sup>55</sup> ~~Senate Bill 933, Stats. 1999, ch. 352.~~

additional construction that is beyond the size, utility, and function of the original structure is not subject to the exclusion and should be valued as new construction.

There is no requirement for the property owner to apply for this exclusion. If permitted work is being performed that appears to meet the definition of this exclusion, the assessor should contact the taxpayer and determine the nature of the project. A new tank being installed to replace an old tank because of a mandate by a governmental agency would be considered nonassessable maintenance. However, all other new tanks would be assessable new construction.

Tracking the cost of an old tank (and year of acquisition) and the costs of a replacement tank can be problematic. When real property changes ownership subsequent to a tank replacement exclusion, the exclusion no longer applies. Therefore, it is important to keep records sufficient to track and identify tanks that have been reconstructed or replaced, as well as tracking the old and new tank costs. A replacement tank would be reassessed at its value as of the sale or transfer date. If the allocated value attributed to the tank by the new owner on the Business Property Statement does not represent fair market value, the assessor should assess the tank using its actual historical cost, accounting for any applicable depreciation.

#### **Example 5-1**

A tank costs \$10,000 in 1990 and is reported on the Business Property Statement through 1999. The tank is replaced in 1999 by a tank costing \$20,000 because of a federal mandate.

The taxpayer reports on the 2000 Business Property Statement the cost of the newer tank and not the cost of the older tank. However, it is the cost of the older 1990 tank that should be used to value the replacement tank until the property undergoes a change in ownership.

### **RECONSTRUCTION AFTER A MISFORTUNE OR CALAMITY**

The reconstruction of real property that has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity is not reassessable new construction<sup>56</sup> if the following requirements are met:

1. The property is reconstructed in a timely fashion; and
2. The property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to the damage or destruction. Any reconstruction of real property, or portion thereof, that exceeds the substantial equivalent of the damaged or destroyed property will be deemed to be new construction; only that portion of the reconstruction that exceeds substantially equivalent reconstruction will have a new base year value.<sup>57</sup>

The phrase *reconstructed in a timely fashion* is not defined in section 70. This determination must be made by the assessor based on each set of circumstances. If a taxpayer is precluded from rebuilding for an extended period of time because of delays outside of his or her control, that

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<sup>56</sup> Section 70.

<sup>57</sup> Section 70(c).



factor must be considered by the assessor. For example, if a taxpayer cannot rebuild his or her home because the utilities have not been restored, that fact must be taken into account.

Conversely, if there are no external reasons for delay in rebuilding and the taxpayer cannot provide the assessor with a reasonable explanation for an extended delay, the assessor must ultimately make a decision as to when the property no longer qualifies for relief following a misfortune or calamity event.

## STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The Legislature has enacted various statutes with different filing procedures applicable to property that has been damaged or destroyed by a disaster. The purpose of these statutes is to afford financial relief to the owners of property physically damaged or destroyed by an unforeseeable occurrence beyond their control.<sup>58</sup> There are certain prerequisites that must be met before relief is available under any of the disaster relief provisions:

- The property must sustain *physical* damage as opposed to economic devaluation by reason of its proximity to a disaster area.<sup>59</sup>
- The physical damage to the property must be as a result of a sudden misfortune or disaster, not due to damage that occurred gradually over an extended period of time.
- The disaster must not be the fault of the property owner.

Many of the disaster relief provisions are available only under conditions where the Governor has proclaimed a state of emergency. Most commonly in California, the Governor proclaims a state of emergency for the existence of perilous conditions from fires, floods, storms, or earthquakes.<sup>60</sup> All proclamations since 1991 affecting property taxes are posted on the State Board of Equalization's website.<sup>61</sup>

## Section 70

Section 70 provides an exclusion from reassessment for reconstruction of property following a disaster. The provisions do not require an ordinance by the county board of supervisors.

Specific requirements of section 70(c) include:

- The damage may result from any disaster outside the fault of the property owner; there does not have to be a Governor-proclaimed state of emergency.
- The provisions apply only to real property.

<sup>58</sup> *T. L. Enterprises, Inc. v. County of Los Angeles* (1989) 215 Cal.App.3d 876, 880.

<sup>59</sup> 55 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 412, 413-14 (1972); *Warren A. Slocum v. State Board of Equalization* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 969.

<sup>60</sup> Government Code section 8558.

<sup>61</sup> [www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/pdf/Disasterlist.pdf](http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/pdf/Disasterlist.pdf).

- The reconstructed property must be substantially equivalent to the damaged or destroyed property.

- The reconstruction of damaged or destroyed real property must be done timely.

Any reconstruction of real property that exceeds the substantial equivalent of the damaged or destroyed property will be deemed to be new construction, and a new base year value should be established for the newly constructed portion.

## Section 170

If property has been damaged or destroyed by a disaster, the owner may request that the property be reassessed downward immediately to reflect the diminution in current value resulting from the damage or destruction. This immediate downward reassessment procedure is available only in those counties where the board of supervisors has adopted an ordinance authorizing the disaster relief provisions of section 170.<sup>62</sup>

Specific requirements of the section 170 provisions include:

- The damage or destruction may be the result of a disaster ~~may be the result of a Governor-proclaimed~~ that subsequently caused the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, or it may be the result of other types of disaster.<sup>63</sup>
- The total value of the damage to all taxable property (land, improvements, and personalty) must exceed \$10,000.<sup>64</sup>
- An application may be filed with the assessor within the time specified in the county ordinance or within 12 months after the damage or destruction, whichever is later.<sup>65</sup>
- Where no application has been filed by the property owner, a assessor may, within the provisions of an ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors, reassess a qualifying property and then notify the last known owner of the reassessment.<sup>66</sup>
- When there is no general ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors and no application for reassessment is made by the property owner, the assessor may, with the approval of the board of supervisors on a case-by-case basis, reassess a qualifying property and then notify the last known owner of the reassessment.<sup>67</sup>

If damaged property is later restored, repaired, or reconstructed, the property will then be reassessed upward. The newly determined value cannot exceed its prior adjusted base year value, including inflation factoring for the period in which relief for damage was given, even though the

<sup>62</sup> As of July 2011, all counties except Fresno County have disaster relief ordinances pursuant to section 170. Section 51(b) provides lien date disaster relief for counties that have not adopted a section 170 ordinance.

<sup>63</sup> Section 170(a)(1).

<sup>64</sup> Section 170(b).

<sup>65</sup> Section 170(a)(3).

<sup>66</sup> Section 170(a).

<sup>67</sup> Section 170(l).

fair market value may be higher. However, if the rebuilding of the property results in new construction as defined in Rule 463 (that is, the rebuilt property exceeds the substantial equivalent of the property prior to damage or destruction), a new base year value should be established for the newly constructed portion.

### Sections 172 and 172.1

Sections 172 and 172.1 extend the disaster relief provisions of section 170 to manufactured homes. Unlike section 170, the county board of supervisors does not need to adopt an ordinance to implement the provisions of sections 172 and 172.1.

Specific requirements of sections 172 and 172.1 include:

- The damage must be the result of a disaster ~~must be the result of a Governor proclaimed that subsequently caused the Governor to proclaim a~~ state of emergency.<sup>68</sup>
- The replacement manufactured home must be comparable in size, utility, and location with the destroyed manufactured home.<sup>69</sup>
- A manufactured home must be *destroyed* by a disaster. For assessment purposes, this means the manufactured home must have sustained damage in excess of the economic cost to cure the damage, or be declared a *total loss* for insurance purposes.

There are no pro rata tax reduction provisions, and no relief is available where a manufactured home has been only partially damaged. The owner of a destroyed manufactured home is assured that, if he or she replaces the home with a comparable unit, the property taxes or annual vehicle license fee will not suddenly increase.

A claimant whose replacement manufactured home is subject to local property taxation must apply to the assessor for relief. The assessor will enroll the replacement manufactured home at a taxable value calculated as either:

1. If the destroyed manufactured home was subject to local property tax, ~~the its~~ taxable value ~~equal to the taxable value of the destroyed manufactured home~~ at the time of its destruction; or
2. If the destroyed manufactured home was subject to the vehicle licensing fee, the taxable value that would produce the same amount of property tax as the vehicle license and registration fees due on the destroyed home for the year prior to its destruction.

If the assessor determines that the replacement home is not comparable, in addition to number (1) or (2) above, the assessor will enroll as new construction that portion of the reconstructed or

<sup>68</sup> Section 172.1(a).

<sup>69</sup> Section 172.1(a). See Assessors' Handbook Section 511, *Assessment of Manufactured Homes and Parks*, for a discussion of comparability of manufactured homes.

replaced home that exceeds substantial equivalence to the destroyed manufactured home. The value calculated for the replacement home will be adjusted annually by the inflation factor.<sup>70</sup>

If the replacement manufactured home is subject to the vehicle license fee, the Department of Housing and Community Development will handle the fee adjustments necessary to maintain equivalence to the prior license fee or local property tax.

## **Section 5825**

Section 5825 provides for owners of manufactured homes relief similar to that provided to owners of other taxable property under section 170. Specifically, an owner of a manufactured home that is damaged or destroyed without the owner's fault in an event *not* resulting in a Governor-proclaimed state of emergency is eligible for an immediate pro rata reduction in assessment. However, this relief is available only to manufactured homes classified as personal property and not to those classified as real property pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 18551 (placed on a permanent foundation).

Specific requirements of section 5825 include:

- The reconstruction or replacement of a damaged or destroyed manufactured home must be done timely;<sup>71</sup> and
- The reconstructed or replacement manufactured home must be substantially equivalent to the damaged or destroyed manufactured home.<sup>72</sup>

Any reconstruction or replacement of a manufactured home subject to local property taxation which is not substantially equivalent to the damaged or destroyed manufactured home will be deemed to be new construction, and a new base year value should be established for the newly constructed portion. The sum of the base year value of the damaged or destroyed manufactured home and the value of any new construction will be enrolled as the base year value for the reconstructed or replacement manufactured home.

If a manufactured home subject to the vehicle license fee is destroyed or damaged and is replaced by a substantially equivalent manufactured home subject to local property taxation, the assessor will determine a base year value for the replacement home so that the property taxes levied will be the same amount as the vehicle license fee for the destroyed home for the year prior to its destruction or damage.<sup>73</sup>

## **NEW CONSTRUCTION NOT ELIGIBLE FOR DISASTER RELIEF**

New construction following damage to real property by a calamity or misfortune is not eligible for disaster relief if the rebuilt structure is not substantially equivalent to the property prior to

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<sup>70</sup> Section 5813.

<sup>71</sup> Section 5825(c).

<sup>72</sup> Section 5825(c).

<sup>73</sup> See Chapter 7 for further discussion of new construction for manufactured homes.

1 damage or destruction.<sup>74</sup> If any portion of the new construction exceeds substantial equivalence  
 2 to the prior structure, then that portion will have a new base year value.

### 3 ***Example 5-2***

4 A taxpayer owned a 1,200 square-foot residence that was totally destroyed when his property  
 5 was flooded. He timely replaced the damaged property with a 3,500 square-foot residence.

6 The additional square footage which exceeded the original 1,200 square-foot structure should  
 7 be assessed as new construction. The rebuilt structure will have a two base year values. The  
 8 pre-existing base year value will continue for the 1,200 square-foot portion of the rebuilt  
 9 structure, and the additional 2,300 square feet will be appraised at market value as of the date  
 10 of completion and a separate base year value will be established for that portion.

### 11 **Similar Design Type**

12 To be eligible for the new construction exclusion, the replacement property must have the same  
 13 design type and must be classified on the basis of the same use as the original property. For  
 14 example, residential properties must be replaced with similar residential properties.

### 15 ***Example 5-3***

16 A taxpayer owns a vacation home which is destroyed by a fire. He decides that building a  
 17 motel on his property in place of his vacation home would be more profitable.

18 The taxpayer's replacement of the home with a motel is not eligible for disaster relief. The  
 19 reconstructed property is not substantially equivalent to the property prior to the damage or  
 20 destruction. Accordingly, the motel is considered new construction.

### 21 **Damage Resulting from Neglect**

22 *Misfortune* is commonly understood to signify adversity that happens to one in an unpredictable  
 23 or chance manner, arising by accident or without the will or concurrence of the person who  
 24 suffers from it. The terms *misfortune* or *calamity* refer to sudden events associated with natural  
 25 forces such as hurricanes, floods, and fires. Damage resulting from neglected maintenance would  
 26 not qualify as misfortune or calamity.

### 27 ***Example 5-4***

28 A taxpayer's home is undergoing major renovation and reconstruction as a result of termite  
 29 and dry rot damage. The taxpayer applied for disaster relief under section 70.

30 The request for disaster relief under section 70 should be denied. The type of damage  
 31 incurred was not due to disaster but to neglect and lack of maintenance.

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<sup>74</sup> Section 70(c).

## 1 **Damage Over Time**

2 Damage which occurs over a period of time does not meet the definition of property damaged by  
3 a disaster or calamity and does not qualify for relief.

### 4 ***Example 5-5***

5 The property owners of a golf course began using reclaimed water to irrigate the greens. It  
6 was soon determined that the reclaimed water contained a high level of sodium that was  
7 damaging the grass and plants. The property owners spent \$2,000,000 on extensive  
8 rehabilitation, renovation, and modernization which included a new drainage and irrigation  
9 system, new cart paths and path bridges, tree removal, and a complete reworking of course  
10 tees, fairways, bunkers, and greens.

11 The damage occurred gradually and over a period of time as the sodium accumulated in the  
12 soil. Therefore, the event that caused the damage does not qualify as a misfortune or  
13 calamity. The reconstruction to the property constitutes new construction and should be  
14 appraised at market value and a new base year value established.

## 15 **SEISMIC SAFETY**

16 Article XIII A of the California Constitution was amended<sup>75</sup> to combine two former new  
17 construction exclusions for seismic retrofitting. Section 74.5 provides a new construction  
18 exclusion for the addition of any seismic retrofitting components to existing buildings and  
19 structures. The provisions of section 74.5 do not apply to any seismic retrofitting components of  
20 an entirely new structure.

### 21 **SEISMIC RETROFITTING IMPROVEMENTS**

22 *Seismic retrofitting components* include both seismic retrofitting improvements and  
23 improvements using earthquake hazard mitigation technologies. In order to exclude seismic  
24 retrofitting improvements from assessment the improvements must fit into one of the following  
25 classifications:

- 26 • Retrofitting or reconstructing to abate falling hazards that pose serious danger.
- 27 • Structural strengthening.
- 28 • Improvements resisting seismic force levels during an earthquake to significantly  
29 reduce the hazards to life and safety and also provide safe entry and exit during and  
30 immediately after an earthquake.

31 Seismic retrofitting improvements do not include alterations, such as new plumbing, electrical,  
32 or other added finishing materials, completed in addition to seismic-related work.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>75</sup> Proposition 13, June 8, 2010; SCA 4, Stats. 2008, Res. ch. 115.

<sup>76</sup> Appendix A of the *International Existing Building Code* of the International Code Council.

*Improvements utilizing earthquake hazard mitigation technologies* are improvements to existing buildings identified by a local government as being hazardous to life in the event of an earthquake.

## **FILING REQUIREMENTS**

To receive the new construction exclusion, a property owner must notify the assessor prior to, or within 30 days of, completion of the project that he or she intends to claim the exclusion. Additionally, all documents needed to support the claim must be filed no later than six months after completion of the project.

It is the responsibility of the property owner, primary contractor, civil or structural engineer, or architect to certify to the building department those portions of a project that are seismic retrofitting components pursuant to section 74.5. Upon completion of the project, the building department is to report to the assessor the costs of those portions of the project meeting this definition.

To receive the new construction exemption for seismic retrofitting construction, the taxpayer must file a claim form<sup>77</sup> with the assessor in the county where the property is located.

## **CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP**

When a property that has been granted a seismic retrofitting exclusion undergoes a change in ownership, the entire property, including the previously excluded new construction, is reappraised at its current full cash value as of the date of transfer. The new construction exclusion is available only to the property owner who completes the construction; it is not passed along to subsequent owners.

## **FIRE SPRINKLERS**

Installation in an existing building of any fire sprinkler system, fire detection system, fire-related egress, or other fire extinguishing system is excluded from the definition of new construction or newly constructed real property and is precluded from additional property tax assessment.<sup>78</sup>

Section 74(c) defines the following terms:

1. *Fire sprinkler system* is any system intended to discharge water for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing a fire, and includes a fire sprinkler system that derives its water from the domestic water supply of the building or structure of which it is a part.
2. *Other fire extinguishing systems* is any system intended to suppress or to extinguish a fire other than by discharging water upon the fire and includes, but is not limited to:
  - A component or application that is made part of the heating, ventilating, or air-conditioning system of a building or structure; or

<sup>77</sup> Form BOE-64, *Claim for Seismic Safety Construction Exclusion from Assessment*.

<sup>78</sup> Section 74.

- A wet or dry chemical system.

3. *Fire detection systems* is any system or appliance intended to detect combustion, or the products thereof, and to activate an alarm or signal, whether audio, visual, or otherwise, including all equipment used to transmit fire alarm activations and related signals to a remote location.

4. *Fire-related egress improvement* is any improvement intended to do either of the following:

- Provide a new or improve an existing fire escape; or
- Provide a means of safeguarding or improving the safety of individuals who cannot evacuate a structure at the time of a fire emergency.

#### **Example 5-6**

The owners of Internet Data Center (IDC) installed new fire extinguishing and fire suppression systems in an existing building. The operation of IDC requires specialized electrical wiring, fiber optic communications, security systems, security cages, and uninterruptible power supplies to store and service the computer systems. The new fire detection and extinguishing systems were specially designed to suppress fires without damaging the sensitive electronic components and the electrical and fiber-optic wiring.

The new fire detection and suppression system should be excluded from assessment as new construction pursuant to the section 74 exclusion.

Section 74 excludes fire suppression systems and equipment that protect people, structures, fixtures, and personal property. The intent of the exclusion when approved by the voters and the Legislature in 1985 was to provide an incentive for owners of existing buildings to install fire suppression and detection systems by providing a shield against any increase in property taxes. The new construction exclusion is available only to the property owner who completes the construction; it is not passed along to subsequent owners.

#### **Example 5-7**

A taxpayer purchases a fire detection system from an alarm company and it was attached to the taxpayer's building. The detection system was still controlled by the alarm company.

Agreements between the company installing a detection system and a property owner do not control the classification of the property. The fire detection system is real property and cannot be assessed as personal property. No portion of a fire detection system is considered personal property by reason of being owned or controlled by a person other than the owner of property upon which the fire detection system was constructed or installed.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> Section 74(c)(3).



Any fire detection system that is physically annexed to improvements with the intent that it remains annexed indefinitely is considered real property and cannot be assessed as personal property. The value of such systems is to be attributed to the real property, and is to be excluded from assessment as new construction. The increase in value attributable to construction of these systems is not subject to property taxation until a change in ownership occurs.

Whether the taxes are paid indirectly through agreements with the alarm company or directly by the building owner, either through tax payment contracts or increased charges, the intent of the exclusion is that the building owner not incur any additional costs because of installation of a fire detection system.

## DISABLED ACCESS

Proposition 110<sup>80</sup> authorized the Legislature to exclude from the term *newly constructed* certain construction, installation, or modifications made for the purpose of making a dwelling that is eligible for the homeowners' exemption more accessible to a severely disabled person. The Legislature codified this provision by adding Section 74.3 to the Revenue and Taxation Code.

Proposition 177<sup>81</sup> expanded this exclusion to include all other buildings. Section 74.6, which implements Proposition 177, applies to all existing buildings *except* those dwellings eligible for exclusion under section 74.3.

## PRINCIPAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Construction, installation, or modification of any portion or structural component of an existing single- or multiple-family dwelling is excluded from the definition of new construction if the construction is for the purpose of making the dwelling more accessible to a severely and permanently disabled person who is a permanent resident of the dwelling.<sup>82</sup>

To qualify for this exclusion the following conditions must be met:

- The dwelling must be eligible for the homeowners' exemption;
- New construction on existing dwellings must be completed on or after June 6, 1990; and
- The work performed must be for the purpose of making the dwelling more accessible to a severely and permanently disabled person who is a permanent resident of the dwelling.

*Accessible* is defined to mean the combination of elements with regard to any dwelling that provides for access to, circulation throughout, and the full use of the dwelling and any fixture, facility, or item therein.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>80</sup> Approved by California voters on June 5, 1990.

<sup>81</sup> Approved by California voters on June 7, 1994.

<sup>82</sup> California Constitution, article [XIII](#) [A](#), section 2(c)(3); section 74.3(a).

<sup>83</sup> Section 74.3(c).

*Severely and permanently disabled person* is defined as any person who has a physical disability or impairment, whether from birth or by reason of accident or disease, that results in a functional limitation as to employment or substantially limits one or more major life activities of that person, and that has been diagnosed as permanently affecting the person's ability to function, including, but not limited to, any disability or impairment that affects sight, speech, hearing, or the use of any limbs.<sup>84</sup>

The exclusion provided by section 74.3 does not apply to the construction of an entirely new dwelling.<sup>85</sup> Only improvements or features that specially make an existing dwelling more accessible to a disabled resident may be excluded. The value of any other improvement, addition, or modification is not excluded from assessment unless it is merely incidental to the qualified improvements or features.

The construction of an entirely new addition, such as a bedroom or bath, that duplicates existing facilities in the dwelling that are not otherwise available to the disabled resident solely because of his or her disability will be deemed to make the dwelling more accessible.

#### ***Example 5-8***

A taxpayer is severely and permanently disabled and confined to a wheelchair. He constructs a new addition to his home with special features specific to individuals confined to wheelchairs. The new construction includes extra wide doors and specially designed bathroom facilities.

The new construction is eligible for section 74.3 exclusion.

The new construction exclusion applies only to making a dwelling's existing fixtures, facilities, or items in the home more accessible to a disabled person. However, the Legislature intended to include the construction of certain new additions.

The concept of making *full use of the dwelling* is defined as making it more accessible.<sup>86</sup> If any portion of the home is inaccessible by a disabled resident, then the construction of an addition which makes the home more accessible falls within the category of providing for the *full use of the dwelling*.

The exclusion can be applied where entirely new additions (such as a bedroom and bathroom) are constructed to allow the disabled resident to replace the use of certain portions of the home to which they did not have prior access. It is within the judgment of a assessor inspecting additions or modifications for which a claim under this section is made to establish that the new construction was in fact made for the purpose of making the dwelling more accessible to a disabled resident. Any new construction which is not merely incidental to the qualified improvements is assessable.

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<sup>84</sup> Section 74.3(b).

<sup>85</sup> Section 74.3(e).

<sup>86</sup> Section 74.3(c).

The following are examples of modifications undertaken to accommodate a disabled resident and to provide for the full use of a dwelling:

- Kitchen remodeled to accommodate a disabled resident in a wheelchair (new cabinets, lower kitchen countertop, new kitchen appliances, and removed kitchen island).
- Enlarged doorways and installed ramps to accommodate wheelchair access.
- Addition of ramps, handrails, ingress and egress improvements, elevated stair lifts, and elevators either within or attached to the existing dwelling.
- Conversion of an existing family room into a bedroom and the addition of a wheelchair accessible bathroom.
- Garage conversion into bedroom and bathroom for a disabled person.
- Addition of a bedroom and bathroom for a disabled person.

The following examples do not qualify for the exclusion from new construction:

- Construction of an entirely new dwelling. However, the added value of any features in the home which specially adapt the home for use by a disabled person (for example, wider doorways, enlarged bathroom facilities, rails, or ramps) would be excluded from new construction.
- Pool or spa added under physician's orders. However, any special features or customization necessary in the pool or spa to make it more accessible to the disabled resident would be excluded from new construction.
- Enlargement of the living room where the additional space was not for the purpose of accommodating the disabled resident.
- The addition of a family room to a home which previously did not have one.

### **Change in Ownership**

When a property that has been granted a disabled access exclusion undergoes a change in ownership, the entire property, including the previously excluded new construction, is reappraised at its current full cash value as of the date of transfer. The new construction exclusion is available only to the property owner who completed the construction; it is not passed along to subsequent owners.

The benefits under section 74.3 are in the form of an exclusion from new construction, not an exemption from new construction. Therefore, once granted the exclusion remains in effect until the property changes ownership.

**Example 5-9**

In September 2008, a taxpayer completed modifications to his principal place of residence to accommodate access by his minor daughter who is disabled. The taxpayer filed for and was granted the new construction exclusion under section 74.3. In December 2010, the taxpayer and his daughter moved from the modified home to another principal place of residence. The original property is now a rental property.

Since the original property has not undergone a change in ownership, the new construction excluded in 2010 cannot be reassessed by the assessor simply because the disabled person no longer resides in the home.

**Filing Requirements**

Certain filing requirements must be followed to receive the new construction exclusion for disabled persons.<sup>87</sup> The disabled person, his or her spouse, or his or her legal guardian must submit both of the following statements:<sup>88</sup>

1. A statement signed by a licensed physician or surgeon, of appropriate specialty, which certifies that the person is severely and permanently disabled and identifies specific disability-related requirements necessitating accessibility improvements or features;<sup>89</sup> and
2. A statement by the claimant that identifies the construction, installation, or modification that was in fact necessary to make the dwelling more accessible to the disabled person.<sup>90</sup>

The assessor may charge a fee to the disabled person, or his or her spouse, or legal guardian sufficient to cover the cost of processing and administering the claim.<sup>91</sup>

**BUILDINGS OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE**

Construction which includes the installation, removal, or modification of any portion of an existing building to make it more accessible or more usable to a disabled person is excluded from assessment as new construction.<sup>92</sup> The exclusion does not apply to the construction of an entirely new building or structure, or to the construction of an entirely new addition to an existing building or structure.

To qualify for the new construction exclusion provided by Section 74.6, the following conditions must be met:

- The new construction must be completed on or after June 7, 1994;

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<sup>87</sup> Section 74.3.

<sup>88</sup> Section 74.3(f).

<sup>89</sup> Form BOE-62-A, *Certificate of Disability*.

<sup>90</sup> Form BOE-63, *Disabled Persons Claim for Exclusion of New Construction*.

<sup>91</sup> Section 74.3(g).

<sup>92</sup> Section 74.6.

- The new construction must be for the purpose of making the building more accessible to, or more usable by, a disabled person;
- The new construction must be made to an existing building;
- Newly constructed buildings or entirely new additions to existing buildings do not qualify;
- The new construction must not qualify for the new construction exclusion provided by section 74.3 (principal place of residence); and
- Only new construction associated with physical impairments is eligible for this exclusion. New construction associated with mental or emotional disabilities does not qualify for the exclusion under this section. However, any construction associated with physical impairment resulting from mental or emotional disabilities may qualify for this exclusion.

## **Types of Improvements**

Types of qualifying construction, improvements, modifications, or alterations of an existing building or structure include:<sup>93</sup>

- Access ramps
- Widening of doorways and hallways
- Barrier removal and access modifications to restroom facilities
- Elevators
- Any other accessibility modification of a building or structure that would cause it to meet or exceed the accessibility standards of the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336) and the most recent edition to the California Building Standards Code that is in effect on the date of the application for a building permit.

## **Filing Requirements**

The property owner, primary contractor, civil engineer, or architect must submit to the assessor a statement that identifies those specific portions of the project that constitute construction, installation, removal, or modification improvements to the building or structure to make the building or structure more accessible to, or usable by, a disabled person.<sup>94</sup>

In order to receive the new construction exclusion, the property owner must notify the assessor prior to or within 30 days of completion of a project. All documents necessary to support the

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<sup>93</sup> Section 74.6(f).

<sup>94</sup> Section 74.6(e).

exclusion from new construction must be filed<sup>95</sup> by the property owner with the assessor no later than six months after the completion of the project.<sup>96</sup>

### **Example 5-10**

A department store chain remodeled three of its stores. The plan calls for widening doorways, constructing access ramps for wheelchairs, and modifying restrooms to improve accessibility for their disabled customers. All remodeling work took place within the existing buildings. However, in one store the company decided that it was more cost-effective to build a new restroom facility attached to the building rather than convert the existing one.

The new construction for all work related to improving access for disabled persons should be excluded for reassessment, except the construction of the new restroom. The construction of the new restroom should be valued at market value and a base year value established.

## **ACTIVE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM**

An *active solar energy system* is defined as:

...a system that, upon completion of the construction of a system as part of a new property or the addition of a system to an existing property, uses solar devices, which are thermally isolated from living space or any other area where the energy is used, to provide for the collection, storage, or distribution of solar energy.<sup>97</sup>

Article XIII A, section 2(c)(1) of the California Constitution, implemented by section 73, provides that the construction or addition of any active solar energy system is excluded from the definition of assessable new construction. This exclusion ~~will~~ is scheduled to remain in effect only until January 1, 2017.<sup>98</sup> Active solar systems that qualify for exclusion prior to January 1, 2017 will continue to be excluded until there is a subsequent change in ownership.<sup>98</sup>

~~Newly constructed active solar energy systems are often sold or transferred in sale-leaseback arrangements, special partnership structures, or other transactions to purchasers that may also be eligible for federal tax benefits. Newly constructed active solar energy systems financed using sale-leaseback and similar arrangements that require the solar energy system itself, but not the real estate, to be sold or transferred to a third party, will continue to receive the property tax exclusion.~~<sup>99</sup>

<sup>95</sup> Form BOE-63-A, *Claim for Disabled Accessibility Construction Exclusion from Assessment*.

<sup>96</sup> Section 74.6(g).

<sup>97</sup> Section 73(b)(1).

<sup>98</sup> Section 73(i). ~~For purposes of supplemental assessment, this section applies only to qualifying construction or additions completed on or after January 1, 1999.~~

<sup>99</sup> ~~Stats. 2011, ch 3 (Assembly Bill 1x 15) in effect June 28, 2011.~~

<sup>98</sup> See the *Guidelines for Active Solar Energy Systems New Construction Exclusion* for a detailed discussion of the new construction exclusion for solar energy systems.

Active solar energy systems may be installed in several application environments, including but not limited to:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Government
- Exempt organizations

An active solar energy system may be used for any of the following:<sup>100</sup>

- Domestic, recreational, therapeutic, or service water heating
- Space conditioning
- Production of electricity
- Process heat
- Solar mechanical energy

An active solar energy system includes storage devices, power conditioning equipment, transfer equipment, and parts related to the functioning of those items. *Parts* include spare parts that are owned by the owner of, or maintenance contractor for, an active solar energy system for which the parts were specifically purchased, designed, or fabricated for installation in that system.

In general, the use of solar energy in the production of electricity involves the transformation of sunlight into electricity through the use of devices such as solar cells or toner collectors. However, an active solar energy system includes only equipment used up to, but not including, the stage of the transmission of use of the electricity.<sup>101</sup> Therefore, storage devices, power conditioning equipment, transfer equipment, and parts related to the functioning of those items are excluded from assessment as new construction. In addition, pipes, ducts, furnaces, and hot water heaters that are used exclusively to carry energy derived from solar energy are also excluded from ~~new~~ assessment as new construction.

An active solar energy system does not include:

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<sup>100</sup> Section 73(b)(3).

<sup>101</sup> Section 73(c)(1)(B).

- Solar swimming pool heaters
- Hot tub heaters
- Passive energy systems
- Wind energy systems

An active solar energy system does not include auxiliary equipment, such as furnaces or hot water heaters, which use a source of power other than solar energy to provide usable energy. Dual-use equipment, such as ducts and hot water tanks used by both auxiliary equipment and solar energy equipment, is considered active solar energy system property only to the extent of 75 percent of its full cash value.

#### ***Example 5-11***

A company constructs a solar energy facility that includes solar energy panels, connection equipment, and a building that houses the control panels. The company claimed the entire facility, including storage facilities and fences, should be excluded from assessment.

New construction of the active solar energy system should be excluded from new construction, but not the property used in conjunction with the system, such as the storage buildings and fences.

#### ***Example 5-12***

The owner of a gas station installed a carport over existing parking spaces for the convenience of his customers and installed active solar panels on top of the carport. The property owner claimed the solar panels and the carport were exempt from assessment as new construction.

The construction of a carport that has active solar panels installed on its roof is not excluded from assessment unless the carport itself is part of the active solar energy system. In this example, the carport is not part of an active solar energy system but rather serves as the mounting point for the solar panels. Further, the carport appears to serve the primary function of providing shade and shelter for customers rather than being a functioning part of an active solar energy system.

### **FILING REQUIREMENTS**

Section 73 was amended<sup>102</sup> to allow the new construction exclusion of the active solar energy system to be conveyed to the first buyer of a new building containing such a system, if the following conditions are met:

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<sup>102</sup> Assembly Bill 1451, Stats. 2008, ch 538.



- 1 • The owner-builder does not intend to occupy or use the building;
- 2 • The owner-builder had not previously claimed the active solar energy system new
- 3 construction exclusion;
- 4 • The first buyer purchases the building prior to it becoming subject to reassessment to the
- 5 owner-builder, as prescribed in subdivision (d) of section 75.12 (a discussion of this
- 6 section follows in the Builders' Exclusion section); and
- 7 • The first buyer files the appropriate claim form with the assessor.<sup>103</sup>

8 If the builder is fully assessed for the property on the lien date following the date of completion  
 9 of the new construction and the initial purchaser buys the property after the lien date, the initial  
 10 purchaser would not be eligible for the active solar energy system new construction exclusion.

### 11 ***Example 5-13***

12 A home with an active solar energy system is completed on November 15, 2009, and the new  
 13 construction of the home is 100 percent complete on the lien date for purposes of  
 14 determining the assessed value of the property for the 2010-2011 regular roll.

15 If the home sold on or before December 31, 2009, the initial purchaser *would* be eligible for  
 16 the new construction exclusion for the solar energy system. If the home did not sell until after  
 17 the lien date, for example on January 2, 2010, the initial purchaser *would not* be eligible for  
 18 the new construction exclusion for the solar energy system because the builder would receive  
 19 the exclusion as of the lien date.

## 20 **BUILDERS' EXCLUSION**

21 When real property is being constructed, the assessor must determine the fair market value of the  
 22 portion of the property that is under construction at each lien date. When the construction is  
 23 complete, the assessor determines the fair market value of the newly constructed property.  
 24 Section 71 states:

25 ...New construction in progress on the lien date shall be appraised at its full value on  
 26 such date and each lien date thereafter until the date of completion, at which time the  
 27 entire portion of property which is newly constructed shall be reappraised at its full  
 28 value.

29 For construction in progress on the lien date, generally it is the builder who is responsible for the  
 30 property taxes. Section 75.12 implements the exclusion from supplemental assessment  
 31 commonly known as the *builders' exclusion*. The exclusion allows builders to avoid  
 32 reassessment of their inventories. ~~The exclusion is accomplished by deferring and defers~~ the date

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<sup>103</sup> Form BOE-64-SES, *Initial Purchaser Claim for Solar Energy System New Construction Exclusion*.

of assessment of new construction, ~~where either:~~ The exclusion is automatic and no notice is required if all three of the following conditions are met:<sup>104</sup>

~~1. A builder has notified the assessor, prior to or within 30 days of the commencement of construction, that he or she does not intend to occupy or use the property; or~~

~~2. The property meets all of the following criteria applicable to the development of residential subdivisions:~~

1. The property is subdivided into five or more parcels in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act, or any successor to that law;

2. The map describing the parcels has been recorded; and

3. Zoning regulations applicable to the parcels or building permits for the parcels require that, except for parcels dedicated for public use, single-family residences will be constructed on the parcels.

Alternatively, a builder can notify the assessor, prior to or within 30 days of the commencement of construction, that he or she does not intend to occupy or use the property.<sup>105</sup> Failure to qualify for this exclusion either automatically or by providing notice to the assessor will result in a reassessment of the property on the date the construction is completed. Therefore, within 30 days of commencement of construction, the builder/owner must determine if he or she is required to give notice to the assessor or if the automatic exclusion applies.

For the builders' exclusion, new construction is considered completed at the date upon which the new construction is available for use by the owner, unless the owner does not intend to occupy or use the property. *Occupy or use* means the occupancy or use by the owner, including the rental or lease of the property.<sup>106</sup> Property is not considered occupied if the occupancy or use is in conjunction with an offer for a change of ownership, such as use of the property as a model home.<sup>107</sup>

The builders' exclusion applies only to the initial supplemental assessment for the completion of new construction. It does not preclude the assessment of construction on the assessment roll on the lien date following the date of completion of construction or to any other supplemental assessments on the property, such as a change in ownership related to the initial acquisition of the property. In other words, on the lien date, completed new construction and incomplete construction in progress should be assessed at full value. Full value for completed new construction would be determined as of the date the construction is completed.

<sup>104</sup> Section 75.12(a)(1)(B).

<sup>105</sup> Section 75.12(a)(1)(A).

<sup>106</sup> Section 75.12(b)(1).

<sup>107</sup> Section 75.12(b)(2).

## CHAPTER 6: BASE YEAR VALUE TRANSFERS

There are various instances when a base year value for a property can be transferred to a newly constructed replacement property. They include provisions regarding the transfers for:

- Property owned by persons 55 years or older or permanently and severely disabled
- Property acquired under eminent domain proceedings
- Property damaged or destroyed in a calamity or disaster
- Property in a contaminated state

### 55 AND OVER/PERMANENTLY DISABLED

Since 1986, there have been three amendments to article XIII A of the California Constitution affecting the transfers of base year values for senior citizens and disabled persons. The implementing statute for the three amendments is section 69.5. Briefly, these amendments to article XIII A were as follows:

*Proposition 60*, passed in November 1986. This proposition allows persons over age 55, who transfer their residence and buy or build a replacement residence of equal or lesser value<sup>108</sup> in the same county within two years, to transfer the old residence's base year value to the new residence.

*Proposition 90*, passed in November 1988. This proposition extends the relief allowed by Proposition 60 to replacement residences located in a different county from the original residence,<sup>109</sup> if the county of the replacement residence has adopted an ordinance participating in the intercounty transfer program.<sup>110</sup>

*Proposition 110*, passed in June 1990. This proposition further extends the relief allowed by Propositions 60 and 90 to severely and permanently disabled persons, permitting them to transfer the base year values of their original residences to replacement residences of equal or lesser value under specified circumstances.

### STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Section 69.5 allows a homeowner to transfer the existing base year value to a replacement dwelling under the following conditions:

- If the replacement property is located in a different county than the original property, the county in which the replacement dwelling is located must have a current ordinance allowing base year value transfers from other counties.

<sup>108</sup> As defined in section 69.5(g)(5).

<sup>109</sup> As defined in section 69.5(b)(2).

<sup>110</sup> A listing of counties that have adopted ordinances implementing the section 69.5 provisions is posted on the Board's website at [www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/faqs/propositions60\\_90.htm](http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/faqs/propositions60_90.htm).

- 1      • As of the date of transfer sale of the original property, the claimant or the claimant's
- 2      spouse must be at least 55 years of age or severely and permanently disabled. There is
- 3      no age requirement for persons who are severely and permanently disabled.
- 4
- 5
- 6      • Neither the claimant nor the claimant's spouse has previously been granted the property
- 7      tax relief provided by section 69.5. The sole exception to this requirement is if relief
- 8      was first granted for age, relief can be granted a second time if the claimant or
- 9      claimant's spouse subsequently becomes severely and permanently disabled, and has to
- 10     move because of the disability.
- 11
- 12     • The original property was eligible for the homeowner's exemption or the disabled
- 13     veterans' exemption either at the time it was sold or within two years of the purchase or
- 14     new construction of the replacement dwelling.
- 15
- 16     • As a result of its transfer, the original property must (1) be subject to reappraisal at its
- 17     current full cash value in accordance with sections 110.1 or 5803; or (2) receive a base
- 18     year value determined in accordance with section 69 (intracounty disaster relief),
- 19     section 69.3 (intercounty disaster relief), or section 69.5 because the original property
- 20     qualified as a replacement property under one of those sections.
- 21
- 22     • The replacement dwelling is purchased or newly constructed within two years of
- 23     (before or after) the sale of the original property.
- 24
- 25     • The replacement dwelling must be eligible for the homeowner's exemption or the
- 26     disabled veterans' exemption at the time the claim is filed.
- 27
- 28     • The replacement dwelling must be of equal or lesser value as compared to the original
- 29     property. This means that the full cash value of the replacement dwelling on the date of
- 30     purchase or completion of new construction must not exceed:
- 31
- 32     (1) **100 percent** of the full cash value of the original property as of the date of sale, if
- 33     the replacement dwelling is purchased or newly constructed prior to the date of sale of
- 34     the original property;
- 35     (2) **105 percent** of the full cash value of the original property as of the date of sale, if
- 36     the replacement dwelling is purchased or newly constructed within the first year
- 37     following the date of the sale of the original property; or
- 38     (3) **110 percent** of the full cash value of the original property as of the date of sale, if
- 39     the replacement dwelling is purchased or newly constructed within the second year
- 40     following the date of the sale of the original property.

The full cash value of the original property includes any inflationary factoring that occurs between the sale of the original property and the purchase of the replacement dwelling. The full cash value of the replacement dwelling does not include any inflationary factoring.

- If the original property was substantially damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity and sold in its damaged state, the full cash value is determined immediately prior to the misfortune or calamity.

## **NEWLY CONSTRUCTED REPLACEMENT PROPERTY**

For a claimant to receive relief under section 69.5, the construction of the new residence must be completed within two years of the sale of the original property; the full cash value of the land and the new structure must be determined as of the date of completion.<sup>111</sup> The date of completion of new construction is the date upon which the property has been inspected and approved for occupancy by the local building department.<sup>112</sup>

However, a claimant who purchases replacement land more than two years before the sale of the original property, but completes construction of the residence within two years of the sale of the original property, is eligible for the benefit, provided that the other statutory requirements are met. The full cash value of the lot and improvements as of the date of completion of new construction must be equal to or less than the full cash value of the original property as of the date of sale. If construction is not completed within two years, regardless of the reason, the property will not qualify for relief under section 69.5.

If new construction is completed on an existing replacement dwelling (such as a room addition, garage, or pool) *after* the filing and granting of a claim for base year value transfer, the benefits of section 69.5 may be extended to new construction if all of the following conditions are met:<sup>113</sup>

- The new construction is completed within two years of the date of sale of the original property;
- The owner notifies the assessor in writing within 30 days after completion of the new construction; and
- The full cash value of the new construction on the date of completion plus the full cash value of the replacement dwelling on the date of acquisition is not more than the adjusted new base year value of the original property determined when the claim was granted.

This does not apply to a situation where a replacement dwelling is purchased and the base year value transferred, and then subsequently the home is demolished and a new home built in its place. This, in essence, would result in transferring the base year value a second time to the

<sup>111</sup> Section 69.5(b)(5) and (6); see also *Wunderlich v. Santa Cruz* (2010) 178 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 680.

<sup>112</sup> Rule 463.500(c)(4).

<sup>113</sup> Section 69.5(h)(4).

replacement home. Under these circumstances, the newly constructed home should be reassessed as new construction.

### FILING REQUIREMENTS

The property tax relief provided by section 69.5 is not automatic. A claim form<sup>114</sup> must be timely filed with the assessor of the county in which the replacement dwelling located. A claim form must be filed with within three years of the purchase or completion of new construction of the replacement dwelling,<sup>115</sup> with certain exceptions.<sup>116</sup>

### EMINENT DOMAIN

The base year value may be transferred for real property purchased or newly constructed as a replacement for comparable property<sup>117</sup> if the person acquiring or constructing the property has been displaced by eminent domain proceedings, by acquisition by a public entity, or governmental action that has resulted in a judgment of inverse condemnation.<sup>118</sup>

### STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The replacement property must be acquired or newly constructed after the earliest of the following dates:

- The date the initial written offer is made for the property taken by the acquiring entity;
- The date the acquiring entity takes final action to approve a project which results in an offer for or the acquisition of the property taken;
- The date a "Notice of Determination," "Notice of Exemption," or other similar notice, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act is recorded by the public entity acquiring the taxpayer's property and the public project has been approved; or
- The date, as declared by the court, that the property was taken.

Property acquired or newly constructed prior to these dates is not eligible for relief. However, a structure may be eligible for relief when the structure was constructed on land that is ineligible because it was acquired prior to the above dates. If such improvements qualify, the entire base year value of the property taken (land and improvements) may be transferred to a replacement property consisting of only improvements. Subdivision (d) of Rule 462.500 does not prohibit or restrict the reallocation of base year value when a replacement property consists of only newly constructed improvements.

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<sup>114</sup> Form BOE-60-AH, *Claim for Person(s) at Least 55 Years of Age for Transfer of Base Year Value to Replacement Dwelling*; or form BOE-62, *Disabled Persons Claim for Transfer of Base Year Value to Replacement Dwelling*.

<sup>115</sup> Section 69.5(f)(1)(F).

<sup>116</sup> Section 69.5(m).

<sup>117</sup> Rule 462.500(c).

<sup>118</sup> Article XIII A, section 2, subdivision (b), California Constitution.

## 1 **NEWLY CONSTRUCTED REPLACEMENT PROPERTY**

2 An assessor must consider the following in determining the appropriate adjusted base year value  
3 of comparable replacement property:<sup>119</sup>

- 4 (1) Compare the award or purchase price paid by the acquiring entity for the property taken  
5 or acquired with the full cash value of the comparable replacement property.
- 6 (2) If the full cash value of the comparable replacement property does not exceed 120  
7 percent of the award or purchase price of the property taken, then the adjusted base year  
8 value of the property taken shall become the replacement property's base year value,  
9 regardless of the allocation between land and improvements.
- 10 (3) If the full cash value of the replacement property exceeds 120 percent of the award or  
11 purchase price of the property taken, then the amount of the full cash value over  
12 120 percent of the award or purchase price paid shall be added to the adjusted base year  
13 value of the property taken. The sum of these amounts shall become the replacement  
14 property's base year value.
- 15 (4) If the full cash value of the comparable replacement property is less than the adjusted  
16 base year value of the property taken, then that lower value shall become the  
17 replacement property's base year value.
- 18 (5) If there is no award or purchase price paid by the acquiring entity (for example, an  
19 exchange) for the property taken, then the full cash value of the acquired property and  
20 the full cash value of the replacement property shall be determined by the assessor of  
21 the county in which each property is located for the purpose of applying the other  
22 provisions of this subdivision. The procedure set forth in subdivision (d)(1) through  
23 (d)(4) shall then be applied to determine the replacement property's base year value.
- 24 (6) A base year value may be reallocated upon the transfer of the replacement property.  
25 The appraisal unit that is normally bought and sold in the market place may be used to  
26 determine the amount of base year value that is allocated to the property taken.<sup>120</sup>

## 27 **FILING REQUIREMENTS**

28 A replacement property must be acquired or newly constructed before a request can be made to  
29 transfer the base year value. A claim form<sup>121</sup> to request a transfer of a base year value must be  
30 filed with the assessor, in the county where the replacement property is located, within four years  
31 of the public entity acquiring the property.<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> Rule 462.500(c).

<sup>120</sup> Rule 462.500(d).

<sup>121</sup> Form BOE-68, *Claim for Base Year Value Transfer—Acquisition by Public Entity*.

<sup>122</sup> Rule 462.500(g).

## DISASTER RELIEF

Sections 69 and 69.3 provide that owners of real property that has been substantially damaged or destroyed in a disaster may transfer the base year value of the damaged property to a comparable property acquired or constructed as a replacement.

### WITHIN THE SAME COUNTY

Specific requirements of section 69 apply to all property types and include:

- The property was damaged or destroyed in a disaster for which the Governor proclaimed a state of disaster.<sup>123</sup>
- The damaged or destroyed property (the land or the improvements) must have sustained physical damage amounting to more than 50 percent of its current market value immediately prior to the damage.<sup>124</sup>
- The replacement property must be located in the same county as the original property.<sup>125</sup>
- The replacement property must be acquired or newly constructed within five years after the disaster.<sup>126</sup>
- The replacement property is considered comparable if it is similar in size, utility, and function to the destroyed property.<sup>127</sup>
- Any portion of the replacement property that is not similar in function, size, and utility is considered to have undergone a change in ownership when the replacement property is acquired or newly constructed.<sup>128</sup>

An assessor must use the following procedure in determining the appropriate replacement base year value of comparable newly constructed replacement property.<sup>129</sup>

- If the full cash value of the comparable replacement property does not exceed 120 percent of the full cash value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed, then the adjusted base year value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed shall be transferred to the comparable replacement property as its replacement base year value.

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<sup>123</sup> Section 69(a).

<sup>124</sup> Section 69(c)(1).

<sup>125</sup> Section 69(a).

<sup>126</sup> Section 69(a). Pursuant to section 69(f), the five years may be extended to seven years by an ordinance adopted by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors specifically for property damaged or destroyed by the Cedar Fire that commenced in October 2003.

<sup>127</sup> Section 69(c)(2).

<sup>128</sup> Section 69(c)(2)(C).

<sup>129</sup> Section 69(b).



- If the full cash value of the replacement property exceeds 120 percent of the full cash value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed, then the amount of the full cash value over 120 percent of the full cash value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed shall be added to the adjusted base year value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed. The sum of these amounts shall become the replacement property's replacement base year value.
- If the full cash value of the comparable replacement property is less than the adjusted base year value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed, then that lower value shall become the replacement property's base year value.
- The full cash value of the property substantially damaged or destroyed shall be the amount of its full cash value immediately prior to its substantial damage or destruction, as determined by the assessor of the county in which the property is located.

### **WITHIN ANOTHER COUNTY**

Section 69.3 extends the base year value transfer provisions to replacement properties located in a county other than the original property that was damaged or destroyed, provided the county board of supervisors has adopted an ordinance that authorizes such transfers. The provisions of section 69.3 apply only to property that constitutes the principal place of residence of the owner of the property that was damaged or destroyed in a Governor-declared disaster.

Specific requirements of section 69.3 include:

- The property was damaged or destroyed in a disaster for which the Governor proclaimed a state of disaster.<sup>130</sup>
- The damaged or destroyed property (the land or the improvements) must have sustained physical damage amounting to more than 50 percent of its current market value immediately prior to the damage.<sup>131</sup>
- The damaged or destroyed property (original property) must be owned and occupied by a claimant as his or her principal place of residence (eligible for the homeowners' exemption or the disabled veterans' exemption).<sup>132</sup>
- The replacement property must be located in a county that has adopted an ordinance accepting such transfers.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> Section 69.3(b)(5).

<sup>131</sup> Section 69.3(b)(12).

<sup>132</sup> Section 69.3(b)(9).

<sup>133</sup> A listing of counties that have adopted ordinances implementing the section 69.3 provisions is posted on the Board's website at <http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/faqs/disaster.htm>.

- The replacement property must be acquired or newly constructed within three years after the disaster.<sup>134</sup>

- The replacement property must have a full cash value equal to or lesser than that of the original property.

The *equal or lesser value* test means that the full cash value of the replacement property must not exceed one of the following:<sup>135</sup>

- One hundred five percent of the amount of the full cash value of the original property immediately prior to the disaster if the replacement property is purchased or newly constructed within the first year following the date of the damage or destruction of the original property.
- One hundred ten percent of the amount of the full cash value of the original property immediately prior to the disaster if the replacement property is purchased or newly constructed within the second year following the date of the damage or destruction of the original property.
- One hundred fifteen percent of the amount of the full cash value of the original property immediately prior to the disaster if the replacement property is purchased or newly constructed within the third year following the date of the damage or destruction of the original property.

## FILING REQUIREMENTS

If the owner of damaged or destroyed property receives tax relief under either sections 69 or 69.3 by transferring the base year value to a replacement property, then the damaged property will no longer be eligible for property tax relief in the event the owner later reconstructs the damaged property.

Only the owner(s) of the property substantially damaged or destroyed can receive property tax relief under sections 69 or 69.3. The taxpayer must file a claim<sup>136</sup> with the assessor in the county where the replacement property is located.

## CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

Article XIII A, section 2(i) of the California Constitution provides for the transfer of the base year value of qualified contaminated property to a replacement property, and excludes from the definition of new construction any repairs to or replacement of property necessary to remediate environmental problems on qualified contaminated property. A qualified contaminated property

<sup>134</sup> Section 69.3(a)(1).

<sup>135</sup> Section 69.3(b)(6).

<sup>136</sup> Form BOE-65-P, *Claim for Intracounty Transfer of Base Year Value for Property Damaged or Destroyed in a Governor-Declared Disaster to Replacement Property*; form BOE-65-PT, *Claim for Intercounty Transfer of Base Year Value from Principal Residence Damaged or Destroyed in a Governor-Declared Disaster to Replacement Property*.

is real property that has been rendered uninhabitable or unusable by the presence or remediation of environmental problems and is located on a site that a state or federal agency has designated as a toxic or environmental hazard or as an environmental clean-up site.<sup>137</sup>

#### STATUTORY PROVISIONS

New construction does not include the repair or replacement of a substantially damaged or destroyed structure on qualified contaminated property where the remediation of the environmental problems required the destruction of, or resulted in substantial damage to, a structure located on that property.<sup>138</sup> The repaired or replacement structure must be similar in size, utility, and function to the original structure. This exclusion is specific to structures and is not applicable to land.

Section 74.7(b) defines the following terms:

- *Substantially damaged or destroyed* means the structure sustains physical damage amounting to more than 50 percent of its full cash value immediately prior to the damage.
- *Similar in function* means the replacement structure is subject to similar governmental restrictions, including, but not limited to, zoning.
- *Similar in size and utility* means the size and utility of the structure are interrelated and associated with its value. A structure is similar in size and utility only to the extent that the replacement structure is, or is intended to be, used in the same manner as the substantially damaged or destroyed structure, and its full cash value does not exceed 120 percent of the full cash value of the replaced structure if that structure was not contaminated. For these purposes:
  - A replacement structure or any portion thereof used or intended to be used for a purpose substantially different than the use made of the replaced structure, shall, to the extent of the dissimilar use, be considered not similar in utility.
  - A replacement structure, or portion thereof, that satisfies the use requirement but has a full cash value that exceeds 120 percent of the full cash value of the structure if that property were not contaminated will be considered, to the extent of the excess, not similar in utility and size.

To the extent that replacement property (or any portion) is not similar in function, size, and utility, the property (or portion) will have a new base year value established.<sup>139</sup>

<sup>137</sup> [California Constitution, article XIII A, section 2\(i\)\(2\).](#)

<sup>138</sup> Section 74.7(a).

<sup>139</sup> Section 74.7(b)(4).

Only the owner of the property substantially damaged or destroyed in the process of remediation of the contamination, whether one or more individuals, partnerships, corporations, and other legal entities (or a combination) will receive property tax relief under this section.<sup>140</sup>

#### **NEWLY CONSTRUCTED REPLACEMENT PROPERTY**

The assessment of new construction on contaminated property presents unique challenges within the context of Proposition 13 and current property tax law. The situations that arise are as varied as the types of properties that become contaminated. Furthermore, the remediation activities range from basic containment to elaborate cleanup followed by monitoring procedures and measures to prevent future contamination.

The issues facing assessors include:

1. Whether or not remediation work is considered assessable new construction; and
2. Valuation of the new construction.

When assessing land, an assessor must consider the effect upon value of any enforceable land use restrictions.<sup>141</sup> The restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental constraints applied to the use of land; and
- Hazardous waste land use restrictions.<sup>142</sup>

If a property is subject to statutorily imposed environmental constraints, an assessor is required to consider such constraints in valuing the property. When the use of land has thus been restricted which reduces the property's value below the value on the roll, an assessor must reassess the land on the lien date following the adoption or imposition of the restriction.

It is rebuttably presumed that an owner of real property participated or acquiesced in rendering the real property uninhabitable or unusable if that owner is related to any individual or entity that committed that act in any of the following ways:<sup>143</sup>

- The owner is a spouse, parent, child, grandson, grandchild, or sibling of that individual;
- The owner is a corporate parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of that entity;
- The owner has control of that entity; or
- The owner is owned or controlled by that entity.

If this presumption is not overcome, the owner may not receive the relief from property taxes.

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<sup>140</sup> Section 74.7(c).

<sup>141</sup> Section 402.1(a).

<sup>142</sup> Health and Safety Code section 25240.

<sup>143</sup> California Constitution, article XIII A, section 2(i)(3).

In determining whether remediation is assessable new construction, an assessor must consider the following:

- Whether the remediation constitutes an addition to the property. Any addition to real property which does not have an applicable exclusion should be considered new construction.<sup>144</sup> The addition must be substantial.<sup>145</sup> The addition of a new element is considered new construction.<sup>146</sup>
- Whether the remediation alters the property. Any alteration of land or of any improvement (including fixtures) since the last lien date which constitutes a major rehabilitation of the property or which converts it to a different use is considered new construction.<sup>147</sup> Rule 463(b)(2) and (b)(3) interpret that statutory provision for land and improvements, respectively, as follows:
  - The alteration to land is substantial and constitutes a major rehabilitation or changes the property's use.
  - The alteration to an improvement converts the improvement to the substantial equivalent of a new structure or changes its use.
- Whether the remediation is part of normal maintenance or repair. Normal maintenance and repair are excluded from alterations that qualify as new construction.<sup>148</sup>
- Whether the remediation is excludable. While there are several statutory exclusions available, the most relevant is the environmentally contaminated property exclusion provided for by section 74.7.
- Whether there has been an intervening change in ownership. A different treatment of remediation (that would have qualified for the section 74.7 exclusion) is required if the property has a change in ownership after the contamination but before the remediation.<sup>149</sup> Property that was uninhabitable or unusable, and the environmental problem was known to the owner at the time of acquisition or construction, does not qualify for exclusion.<sup>150</sup>

### ***Example 6-1***

A paint manufacturing facility had a discharge of industrial solvents on its property. As part of the remediation, and in order to contain the spill and prevent contamination from spreading to the surrounding areas, the facility was required to construct a retaining wall and to install several monitoring wells.

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<sup>144</sup> Section 70(a)(1).

<sup>145</sup> Rule 463(b)(1).

<sup>146</sup> Section 70(a)(1); Rule 463.

<sup>147</sup> Section 70(a)(2).

<sup>148</sup> Rule 463(b)(4).

<sup>149</sup> California Constitution, article XIII A, section (2)(i).

<sup>150</sup> California Constitution, article XIII A, section 2(i).

The addition of the retaining wall and monitoring wells, which did not previously exist on the property, qualify as new construction. The assessor must determine the market value of the new construction and establish a base year value.

In determining whether an alteration to land constitutes a major rehabilitation, the law and the courts fail to provide a bright line test as to how much remediation work must be completed to qualify as major rehabilitation. When remediation to land merely restores that land to its original size, utility, and function, it does not meet the standard of major rehabilitation and, therefore, is not assessable new construction. Instead, such restorative remediation might be considered maintenance or repair.<sup>151</sup>

### **Example 6-2**

A paint manufacturing facility is required to clean up contaminated soil. This entails removing the contaminated soil and replacing it with clean fill.

Normally, the addition of new landfill is considered a substantial addition to land and may be considered new construction.<sup>152</sup> However, the addition of the landfill in this case is not an addition of something that had not existed before but rather the replacement of something removed and should not be considered new construction.

### **Example 6-3**

A paint manufacturing facility sustained significant contamination and sold the property before any remediation work started. The new owner acquired the facility at a discounted price in consideration of costs that would be necessary to clean up the facility.

Since the new owner had knowledge of the contamination at the time of purchase and it sold at a discount, the new constructions exclusions are not available.<sup>153</sup>

## **VALUATION PROCEDURES**

When the discovery of contaminated property and the full remediation is accomplished within a single year, the appraisal is straight forward and there is no need to adjust the base year value. On the other hand, when it is discovered that the property is contaminated after the lien date but before remediation begins, then the property may be eligible for a Proposition 8 decline in value. If a structure is removed and the reconstruction does not start until after the next lien date, the removal of the structure should be reflected on the supplemental roll.

The California Constitution provides protection for property owners whose property is destroyed by health and life threatening toxic waste buried on their property.<sup>154</sup> Although there are no specific statutory provisions, it is reasonable to assume that upon the completion of a replacement structure or reconstruction of an original structure that had been rendered unusable

<sup>151</sup> Rule 463(b)(4).

<sup>152</sup> Rule 463(b)(1).

<sup>153</sup> Section 2(i)(2)(A) of article XIII A of the California Constitution.

<sup>154</sup> Article XIII A, section 2(i).

or uninhabitable by contamination, the factored base year value of the original structure should be reinstated, similar to the provisions following a disaster or calamity.<sup>155</sup>

### DATE OF COMPLETION

Many hazardous waste cleanup projects are long-term operations. Some projects take years or decades of continuous cleanup and rehabilitation work. Moreover, in ~~many~~ some cases a complete rehabilitation of the property may never be achieved. The difficulty for an assessor is determining the date of completion of cleanup and rehabilitation work.

The date of completion of new construction for assessment purposes for a hazardous waste cleanup project is the date on which the property is deemed operational and functional.<sup>156</sup> A remedy becomes *operational and functional* the earliest of either:

- One year after construction is completed;<sup>157</sup> or
- When the remedy is determined concurrently by the California Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Toxic Substances Control to be functioning properly and ~~is~~ performing as designed, ~~whichever is earlier~~.

Therefore, communicating with the lead agency about a project and its progress will be necessary to establish whether a remedial action has been deemed operational and functional.

### ONGOING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Once a project is operational and functional, and it has entered the *operation and maintenance*<sup>157</sup> phase, any further additions or alterations must be analyzed individually to see whether they constitute new construction. However, assessors should presume that work during this phase is normal maintenance of the project and not new construction. Only when there is an addition or alteration which substantially heightens the rehabilitation, rather than just maintaining it, should operation and maintenance activities be considered new construction.

### FILING REQUIREMENTS

In order to receive the new construction exclusion for contaminated property, the property owner must notify the assessor in writing that he or she intends to claim the exclusion prior to or within 30 days of completion of a project. All documents necessary to support the exclusion must be filed by the property owner with the assessor no later than six months after completion.<sup>158</sup> A claimant is not eligible for the exclusion unless the claimant provides to the assessor the following information:<sup>159</sup>

<sup>155</sup> Section 69.3.

<sup>156</sup> ~~Rule 463.500.~~ 40 Code of Federal Regulations, section 300.435, subdivision (f)(2).

<sup>157</sup> Health and Safety Code section 25318.5. Operation and maintenance means those activities initiated or continued at a hazardous substance release site following completion of a response action that are deemed necessary by the department or regional board in order to protect public health or safety or the environment.

<sup>158</sup> Form BOE-65-CP, *Claim for Transfer of Base Year Value from Qualified Contaminated Property to Replacement Property*.

<sup>159</sup> Section 74.7(d).

- 1        1. Proof that the claimant did not participate in, or acquiesce to, any act or omission that  
2        rendered the real property uninhabitable or unusable or is related to any individual or  
3        entity that committed that act or omission;
- 4        2. Proof that the qualified contaminated property has been designated as a toxic or  
5        environmental hazard or as an environmental cleanup site by an agency of the State of  
6        California or the federal government;
- 7        3. The address and the assessor's parcel number (if known) of the qualified contaminated  
8        property; and
- 9        4. The date of the claimant's purchase and the date of completion of the new construction.



# CHAPTER 7: MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

## RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

### IMPACT FEES, DEVELOPMENT FEES, AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Impact fees, certain development fees, and off-site improvements may reflect nonassessable enhancements of land value, rather than assessable new construction. In California, development impact fees are governed by the Mitigation Fee Act.<sup>160</sup> Under the Act, the following terms are defined:

1. A *development project* is any project undertaken for the purpose of development and includes a project involving the issuance of a permit for construction or reconstruction, but not a permit to operate.<sup>161</sup>
2. A *fee* is a monetary exaction other than a tax or special assessment that a local agency charges an applicant in exchange for approval of a development project to defray some of the costs for public facilities, with certain exclusions.<sup>162</sup>
3. A *local agency* is a county, city, city and county, school district, special district, authority, agency, and other municipal public corporation or district, or other political subdivision of the state.<sup>163</sup>
4. *Public facilities* are public improvements, public services, and community amenities.<sup>164</sup>

The general rule under the Act is that development impact fees charged by a local agency on a residential development project are not required to be paid until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever is earlier. When expended by a developer, the amounts paid to local agencies for development fees do not constitute new construction that is immediately assessed under article XIII A as real property that is newly constructed. However, upon sale, an increase in the value of the land attributable to the development fee is included in the reassessed value, and would be included in the purchase price paid by a subsequent buyer.

It is important to note that nonassessable enhancements to land, such as impact fees, are not reassessed upon completion or payment because of the limitations placed on reassessments by article XIII A, not because such enhancements to land do not increase the value of the property. The increase in property value created by enhancements is not captured immediately. They are captured upon change in ownership of the property, and are reflected in the purchase price paid by the buyer.

<sup>160</sup> Government Code sections 66000 et seq.

<sup>161</sup> Government Code section 66000(a).

<sup>162</sup> Government Code section 66000(b).

<sup>163</sup> Government Code section 66000(c).

<sup>164</sup> Government Code section 66000(d).

Once a developer sells a lot for which it has already paid the fees, all amounts paid by the purchaser would constitute the purchase price under section 110(b). Accordingly, the full cash value would presumptively be such purchase price, even if such amounts were characterized as a reimbursement to the developer for the fees.

## **RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOTS**

When using actual costs to value new construction, appraisers should distinguish between costs attributable to new construction and those costs that may enhance the value of the land but are not costs related to additions or alterations of real property.

### ***Example 7-1***

A large-scale residential development is built adjacent to a major freeway. As part of the development, the builder agrees to (1) construct a new freeway off-ramp leading to the development; and (2) widen the major streets adjoining the development.

Although each of these activities may enhance the value of the development, it is possible that the costs associated with these activities enhance the land value, and should not be included in the new construction valuation of the improvements.

The proper procedure for assessing newly created residential development lots prior to sale is predicated on:

- The unit that is being valued prior to sale of the lots;
- The date the streets and related improvements are actually accepted by the city or county and become the responsibility of the government entity; and
- Special terms, if any, that were known to the buyer at the time the land was bought.

When a new subdivision map is filed and new lot parcels are created, there are no grounds for reappraisal. The base year value placed on the lots should be an allocated portion of the prior base year value of the total acreage involved. The value should be allocated to the portion of the property designated as streets and right-of-ways as well as to the lots. Allocation may be done in several ways, but in those instances where the lots are relatively equal in utility, a square-foot basis is generally preferred.

When a subdivision map is filed, the map usually contains a certificate of acceptance from the government entity. This certificate does not constitute an official acceptance of the land by the government entity. It is only an acceptance of the offer of dedication, and the government entity does not incur any liability at this point.

Official acceptance occurs, almost invariably, after the improvements (streets, gutters, etc.) are completed by the contractor. At this time, another resolution is filed indicating the acceptance of both the right-of-ways and improvements in the city/county road system. This is the key document that establishes the date the street area becomes exempt from taxation. Because of the

sequence of events, the street improvements, as well as all lot improvements, remain taxable to the developer until the second resolution is filed.

The appraisal unit is the entire subdivision acreage until the lots and right-of-ways are actually transferred. The value of all improvements within the subdivision should be allocated over the entire subdivision, including both the lot and street parcels. There are several possible methods of allocation, but in most instances, a square-foot allocation is preferred.

When the street right-of-ways and improvements are accepted by the city or county, only the value of land and improvements allocated to the street parcel should be removed from the assessment roll, unless special circumstances were present and specified at the time of the sale of the land to the developer. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis.

## **TAXABLE POSSESSORY INTERESTS**

Rule 20 contains the provisions for both possessory interests and taxable possessory interests. The rule provides:

(a) Possessory Interests. "Possessory interests" are interests in real property that exist as a result of:

(1) A possession of real property that is independent, durable, and exclusive of rights held by others in the real property, and that provides a private benefit to the possessor, except when coupled with ownership of a fee simple or life estate in the real property in the same person; or

(2) A right to the possession of real property, or a claim to a right to the possession of real property, that is independent, durable, and exclusive of rights held by others in the real property, and that provides a private benefit to the possessor, except when coupled with ownership of a fee simple or life estate in the real property in the same person; or

(3) Taxable improvements on tax-exempt land.

(b) Taxable Possessory Interests. "Taxable possessory interests" are possessory interests in publicly-owned real property. Excluded from the meaning of "taxable possessory interests," however, are any possessory interests in real property located within an area to which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction concerning taxation. Such areas are commonly referred to as federal enclaves....

When real property is newly constructed after the 1975 lien date, the assessor must determine the full value of the newly constructed property as of the time the property is available for use.<sup>165</sup> If a lessee of a taxable possessory interest constructs improvements on the tax-exempt land, the newly constructed improvements may or may not be considered to be property of the

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<sup>165</sup> Article XIII A, section 2, California Constitution; Rule 463.

governmental entity owning the land. This consideration affects whether the improvements are to be assessed in fee to the lessee or as a possessory interest. The determination of the taxability of improvements should be determined as follows:

- If a lessee constructs improvements on tax-exempt land and retains ownership of a fee simple or life estate in the improvements, the improvements are to be valued in fee to the lessee, and a renewal of the land lease would not cause a reappraisal of the improvements.
- If a lessee constructs improvements on tax-exempt land and the improvements constructed by the lessee become the property of the public agency owning the land, the lessee would have a taxable possessory interest in the improvements and a renewal of the land lease would cause a reappraisal of the possessory interest in both the land and improvements.

For a more detailed discussion of possessory interests see Assessors' Handbook Section 510, *Assessment of Possessory Interests*.

## MANUFACTURED HOMES

New construction of a manufactured home is defined in section 5825. This section supersedes the general definition of new construction in section 70 since section 5825 specifically relates to manufactured homes. Section 5825 reads in part:

"Newly constructed" and "new construction" means:

- (1) Any substantial addition to a manufactured home since the last lien date; and
- (2) Any alteration of the manufactured home which constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or which converts the property to a different use.
- (b) Any rehabilitation, renovation, or modernization which converts a manufactured home to the substantial equivalent of a new manufactured home is a major rehabilitation of such manufactured home.

New construction in progress on the lien date must be appraised at its full value on such date and each lien date thereafter until the date of completion, at which time the entire portion of the manufactured home which is newly constructed will be reappraised at its full value.<sup>166</sup> The base year value of the remainder of the property which did not undergo new construction should not be changed.

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<sup>166</sup> Section 5825(e).

## RELOCATION OF MANUFACTURED HOMES

The relocation of a manufactured home without a change in ownership, whether in the same county or to another county, is not new construction.

The provisions of section 75.10, which provide that new construction includes the removal of a *structure* from land, do not pertain to manufactured homes. A *structure* is real property, and a manufactured home is not classified as real property for property taxation purposes,<sup>167</sup> unless it is installed on an approved foundation.<sup>168</sup> The addition of accessories, such as awnings, skirting, decking, or carport, following relocation of a manufactured home, however, would be considered new construction.

## MANUFACTURED HOMES SUBJECT TO VLF

A manufactured home subject to the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) is not subject to property taxation. Therefore, any new construction of a manufactured home subject to the VLF is not assessable.<sup>169</sup> However, new construction of accessories associated with a manufactured home may be assessable.

### *Example 7-1*

A taxpayer purchased a manufactured home, subject to the VLF, with interior space of 1,440 square feet. The taxpayer poured a steel reinforced concrete perimeter foundation around the coach. The siding was replaced with stucco. The entire roof was removed and replaced with a medium pitched hip roof with tile covering. A bay window addition was built on the front, and two other additions were built on either side of the manufactured home. The interior was gutted to the studs, the sub-floor was strengthened, and all rough plumbing and wiring was replaced. Insulation was added throughout and the existing walls were replaced with drywall. The existing windows were replaced with dual pane, double-hung windows. The kitchen received good hardwood cabinets, tile counters, and built-in appliances. The rebuilt manufactured home is now 1,744 square feet.

The substantial reconstruction of the manufactured home does not fall under the definition of new construction.<sup>170</sup> The key fact is that both before and after the remodeling the manufactured home was subject to the VLF.

However, manufactured home accessories may be real property and alteration or addition of such accessories (or a portion) may constitute assessable new construction. Accessories include, but are not limited to:<sup>171</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> Section 5801.

<sup>168</sup> Health and Safety Code section 18551.

<sup>169</sup> For a more discussion of manufactured homes, see Assessor Handbook Section 511, *Assessment of Manufactured Homes and Parks*.

<sup>170</sup> Section 5825(a).

<sup>171</sup> Health and Safety Code section 18008.5.

- 1       • Awnings
- 2       • Storage cabinets
- 3       • Carports
- 4       • Skirting
- 5       • Heaters
- 6       • Coolers
- 7       • Fences
- 8       • Windbreaks
- 9       • Porches

10       Accessories may be real or personal property but, unless they qualify as household  
 11       furnishings,<sup>172</sup> they are generally subject to local property taxation, regardless of whether the  
 12       manufactured home to which they belong is subject to local property taxation.

13       As an exception, accessories installed on rented or leased land with a manufactured home first  
 14       sold prior to January 1, 1977, are presumed to be subject to the VLF and not local property  
 15       tax.<sup>173</sup> Prior to 1977, the Department of Motor Vehicles applied the VLF to the entire purchase  
 16       price of the manufactured home, including the value of any accessories. This presumption may  
 17       be rebutted by evidence that an accessory was not included in the VLF base for the manufactured  
 18       home or was not otherwise subject to the VLF. Therefore, to the extent it can be established that  
 19       the manufactured home accessories constructed in conjunction with the remodeling of the  
 20       property are not included in and subject to the VLF, they would be assessed as new construction  
 21       subject to local roll assessment.

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<sup>172</sup> Section 3(m), article XIII of the California Constitution; section 224.

<sup>173</sup> Section 5805.

# APPENDIX 1: PROPERTY TAX RULES

## Title 18, Public Revenues California Code of Regulations

### RULE 463. NEWLY CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY

Reference: Article XIII A, Sections 1 and 2, California Constitution.  
Section 15606, Government Code.

(a) When real property or a portion thereof, is newly constructed after the 1975 lien date, the assessor shall ascertain the full value of such "newly constructed property" as of the date of completion. This will establish a new base year full value for *only* that portion of the property which is newly constructed, whether it is an addition or alteration. The taxable value on the total property shall be determined by adding the full value of new construction to the taxable value of preexisting property reduced to account for the taxable value of property removed during construction. The full value of new construction is only that value resulting from the new construction and does not include value increases not associated with the new construction.

(b) "Newly constructed" or "new construction" means and includes:

(1) Any substantial addition to land or improvements, including fixtures, such as adding land fill, retaining walls, curbs, gutters or sewers to land or constructing a new building or swimming pool or changing an existing improvement so as to add horizontally or vertically to its square footage or to incorporate an additional fixture, as that term is defined in this section.

(2) Any substantial physical alteration of land which constitutes a major rehabilitation of the land or results in a change in the way the property is used. Examples of alterations to land to be considered new construction are: site development of rural land for the purpose of establishing a residential subdivision; altering rolling, dry grazing land to level irrigated crop land; or preparing a vacant lot for use as a parking facility.

(A) In any instance in which an alteration is substantial enough to require reappraisal, only the value of the alteration shall be added to the base year value of the pre-existing land or improvements. Increases in land value caused by appreciation or a zoning change rather than new construction shall not be enrolled, for example:

1. Land value 1975	= \$10,000
2. Land Value 1978	= \$20,000
3. Value of alteration 1978	= \$ 5,000
4. Value of structure added 1978	= \$75,000
1979 roll value (1+3+4)	= \$90,000 (must be adjusted to reflect appropriate indexing)

(B) Alterations to land which do not constitute a major rehabilitation or which do not result in a change in the way the property is used shall not result in reappraisal.

(3) Any physical alteration of any improvement which converts the improvement or any portion thereof to the substantial equivalent of a new structure or portion thereof or changes the way in which the portion of the structure that had been altered is used, e.g., physical alterations to an old structure to make it the substantial equivalent of a new building without any change in the way it is used or alterations to a warehouse that makes it usable as a retail store or a restaurant. Only the value, not necessarily the cost, of the alteration shall be added to the appropriately indexed base year value of the pre-existing structure.

(4) Excluded from alterations that qualify as "newly constructed" is construction or reconstruction performed for the purpose of normal maintenance and repair, e.g., routine annual preparation of agricultural land or interior or exterior painting, replacement of roof coverings or the addition of aluminum siding to improvements or the replacement of worn machine parts.

(5) Any substantial physical rehabilitation, renovation or modernization of any fixture which converts it to the substantial equivalent of a new fixture or any substitution of a new fixture. Substantial equivalency shall be ascertained by comparing the productive capacity, normally expressed in units per hour, of the rehabilitated fixture to its original productive capacity.

(c) For purposes of this regulation, "fixture" is defined as an improvement whose use or purpose directly applies to or augments the process or function of a trade, industry, or profession.

(d) New construction in progress on the lien date shall be appraised at its full value on such date and each lien date thereafter until the date of completion, at which time the entire portion of property which is newly constructed shall be reappraised at its full value.

(e) For purposes of this regulation, the date of completion is the date the property or portion thereof is available for use. In determining whether the real property or a portion thereof is available for use, consideration shall be given to the date of the final inspection by the appropriate governmental official, or, in the absence of such inspection, the date the prime contractor fulfilled all of his contract obligations, or in the case of fixtures, the date of the completion of testing of machinery and equipment.

History: Adopted June 29, 1978, effective July 3, 1978.  
Amended September 26, 1978, effective October 2, 1978.  
Amended January 25, 1979, effective March 1, 1979. Applicable to assessments for 1979 and years thereafter.  
Repealed Old Rule and Adopted New Rule August 16, 1979, effective August 22, 1979.  
Amended February 25, 1998, effective June 12, 1998.

## **RULE 463.500. DATE OF COMPLETION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION— SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**

Reference: Sections 75.10, 75.11, 75.12, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) **APPLICATION.** The provisions of this section are applicable only to supplemental assessments levied pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 75) of Part 0.5 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) **DATE OF COMPLETION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.** The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new construction on the site shall be the earliest of either the date upon which the new construction is available for use by the owner or, if all of the conditions of paragraph (b) (1) are satisfied, the date the property is occupied or used by the owner, or with the owner's consent, after the owner has provided a notice in accordance with paragraph (b) (1).

(1) The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new construction shall not be the date upon which it is available for use if the owner does not intend to occupy or use the property and the owner notifies the assessor in writing prior to, or within 30 days after, the date of commencement of construction that he/she/it does not intend to occupy or use the identified property or a specified portion thereof.

(2) The date of completion of new construction resulting from actual physical new construction shall be conclusively presumed to be the date upon which the new construction is available for use by the owner if the assessor fails to receive notice as provided in paragraph (b) (1).

### **(c) DEFINITIONS.**

(1) "Property" means land, improvement(s) including fixtures, and mobilehome(s) subject to taxation under Part 13 (commencing with Section 5800) of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(2) "New Construction resulting from actual physical new construction" means "new construction" as defined in Section 463, subsections (b) and (f).

"New construction resulting from actual physical new construction" also includes: (A) the installation of a new fixture which is an addition or is a replacement of an existing fixture; (B) the rehabilitation, renovation or modernization of any fixture which converts it to the substantial equivalent of a new fixture; (C) the severance of improvements, including structures and fixtures, which is associated with new construction; (D) the severance on, or after, March 1, 1985, of fixtures which qualify for assessment pursuant to Sections 75.15 and 75.16 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, whether or not the severance is associated with other new construction; or (E) the severance on, or after, July 31, 1985, of structures, whether or not the severance is associated with other new construction.

"New construction resulting from actual physical new construction" does not include: (A) the severance prior to March 1, 1985, of improvements, including structures and fixtures, which is not associated with other new construction; (B) the severance on, or after, March 1, 1985 of any improvements, other than structures or fixtures, which is not associated with other new construction; (C) the severance prior to July 31, 1985, of structures which is not associated with other new construction; or (D) the discontinued use of improvements, including structures and



1 fixtures, which are not physically severed from the property but which are made redundant by newly installed or  
2 erected structures, fixtures, or other improvements.

3 Examples: (A) The installation of a multi-level printing press (a fixture) as an addition to existing facilities constitutes  
4 actual physical new construction.

5 (B) The installation of a printing press as the replacement of an existing press is also actual physical new  
6 construction.

7 (C) The complete renovation of an existing press to the substantial equivalent of a new press constitutes actual  
8 physical new construction.

9 (D) The severance of the old press (also a fixture) is actual physical new construction if it is associated with the  
10 installation of the new press or other new construction, or if it occurred on or after March 1, 1985.

11 (3) "Commencement of construction" means the performance of physical activities on the property which results  
12 in changes which are visible to any person inspecting the site and are recognizable as the initial steps for the  
13 preparation of land or the installation of improvements or fixtures. Such activities include clearing and grading land,  
14 layout of foundations, excavation of foundation footing, fencing the site, or installation of temporary structures. Such  
15 activities also include the severance of existing improvements or fixtures.

16 "Commencement of construction" does not include activities preparatory to actual construction such as obtaining  
17 architect services, preparing plans and specifications, obtaining building permits or zoning variances or filing  
18 subdivision maps or environmental impact reports.

19 "Commencement of construction" shall be determined solely on the basis of activities which occur and are apparent  
20 on the property undergoing new construction. Where several parcels are adjacent and will be used as a single unit by  
21 the builder for the construction project, the commencement of construction shall be determined on the basis of the  
22 activities which occur on any part of the several parcels comprising the unit. Where a property has been subdivided  
23 into separate lots, the commencement of construction shall be determined on the basis of the activities occurring on  
24 each separate lot. Where the property has been subdivided into separate lots and several or all of those lots will be  
25 used as a single unit by the builder for the construction project, the commencement of construction shall be  
26 determined on the basis of the activities which occur on any part of the several parcels comprising the unit.

27 (4) "Available for use" means that the property, or a portion thereof, has been inspected and approved for  
28 occupancy by the appropriate governmental official or, in the absence of such inspection and approval procedures,  
29 when the prime contractor has fulfilled all of the contractual obligations. When inspection and approval procedures  
30 are non-existent or exist but are not utilized and a prime contractor is not involved, the newly constructed property is  
31 available for use when outward appearances clearly indicate it is immediately usable for the purpose intended.  
32 Fixtures are available for use when all testing necessary for proper operation or safety is completed.

33 New construction is not available for use if, on the date it is otherwise available for use, it cannot be functionally used  
34 or occupied. In that case, the property is not available for use until the date that any legal or physical impediment to  
35 functional use or occupancy is removed.

36 If a structure is constructed with the expectation that the tenant(s) will have improvements added after a lease(s) is  
37 executed, "available for use" means that point in time when the structure is ready to receive tenant improvements,  
38 whether or not there are any tenants at that time and regardless of who is to construct the improvements. If a  
39 construction project is completed in stages with some portions available for occupancy prior to completion of the total  
40 project, any portion of the project ready to receive tenant improvements is available for use even though other  
41 portions of the project are not ready for such improvements. In the case of physical alterations to land, such as  
42 leveling, "available for use" means that point in time when the land is ready for use by the owner and no further new  
43 construction is required for the new use. In the case of fixtures added as part of a larger new construction project,  
44 "available for use" means that point in time when the project, including the fixture, is ready for use.

45 (5) "Occupied or used" means the physical occupancy of the property by the owner or any physical use of the  
46 property by the owner, except where such occupancy or use is incidental to an offer for a change of ownership.  
47 "Occupied or used" also includes the rental or lease of the property or any occupancy or use of the property by third  
48 persons with the owner's consent. The occupancy or use of the property occurs on the earliest date when the  
49 property is physically occupied or used, or when the agreed upon term of occupancy commences. "Used" does not  
50 include the transfer of legal title to the property as security.

51 (6) "Functionally used or occupied" means that the property is or can be used or occupied for the purpose for  
52 which it was constructed. The purpose for which the property was constructed or improved shall be determined on  
53 the basis of the type of property and any special facts or circumstances which affect its use or occupancy. Property  
54 shall not be considered "functionally used or occupied" if any legal restriction or physical impediment beyond the  
55 owners' control prevents the use of the property for the purpose intended.

1 Examples: (A) A building intended for use as a warehouse can be functionally used when physical construction is  
 2 completed even though the property to be stored has not arrived at the site.

3 (B) Land improved by leveling and the installation of an irrigation system which converts it from grazing land to  
 4 farm land can be functionally used when the improvement activity is completed even though the planting season will  
 5 not commence for several months.

6 (C) An office or hotel building on which construction is completed cannot be functionally used if it is  
 7 uninhabitable because of the lack of power, water or sewer service, or if a natural disaster, such as a flood or earth  
 8 slide, prevents reasonable public access to the facility.

9 (7) "Owner's consent" means the expressed or implied agreement of an owner to allow the property, or a  
 10 portion thereof, to be physically occupied or used by a third person. Where the use or occupancy is visible to, or  
 11 ascertainable by, the assessor, it shall be rebuttably presumed that the property is occupied or used with the owner's  
 12 consent. If the owner has received actual or constructive notice of the occupancy or use, failure of the owner to  
 13 communicate an objection to the user or enforce his rights to remove the occupant within a reasonable time shall be  
 14 evidence of consent.

15 (8) "Incidental to an offer for a change of ownership" means that an activity is usual or necessary to the holding  
 16 of property for sale in the regular course of business. It includes any use or occupancy arising from the demonstration  
 17 or display of the property for the purpose of selling that property or other property in the vicinity under the same  
 18 ownership. It includes use of the property by the owner or by any person using the property with the owner's consent.  
 19 Use of property as a model home, a sales office, or as a temporary storage facility for building materials or  
 20 furnishings intended to be installed in other property to be held for sale, shall be considered to be incidental to an  
 21 offer for a change in ownership.

22 Temporary use of the property as lodging by a potential buyer for the purpose of sales promotion shall be considered  
 23 incidental to an offer for a change of ownership. The use of this property, however, by a potential buyer as a principal  
 24 residence pending the arrangement or approval of the financing necessary to complete the purchase is not incidental  
 25 to an offer for a change in ownership.

26 (9) "Structures" means all improvements subject to supplemental assessment other than living improvements  
 27 (trees and vines) and fixtures which qualify for assessment pursuant to Sections 75.15 and 75.16 of the Revenue and  
 28 Taxation Code.

29 History: Adopted May 28, 1987, effective August 20, 1987.

## APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
<i>Active Solar Energy System</i>	A system that uses solar devices, which are thermally isolated from living space or any other area where the energy is used, to provide for the collection, storage, or distribution of solar energy.
<i>Additions</i>	The act of adding implies that there is a pre-existing structure or base to which something is added. Additions are made to land and improvements, including fixtures.
<i>Alteration</i>	The act or process of altering; a modification or change.
<i>Appraisal Unit</i>	The unit that people in the market typically buy and sell or that is normally valued separately.
<i>Assessed Value</i>	The taxable value of a property against which the tax rate is applied.
<i>Assessment</i>	Placing a value on property for the purpose of property taxation.
<i>Agricultural Use</i>	Use of land for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes.
<i>Assessment Roll</i>	A listing of all taxable property within a county. It identifies, at a minimum: (1) the property (usually by assessor's parcel number); (2) the tax-rate area where the property is located; (3) the name (if known) and mailing address of the assessee; (4) the assessed value of the property, including separate assessed values for land, improvements, and personal property; (5) penalties (if any); and (6) the amount (if any) of specified exemptions (homeowners', church, welfare,). Distinct assessment rolls include the locally assessed secured and unsecured regular assessment rolls, the locally assessed supplemental assessment roll, and the state assessed roll (which is added to the locally assessed secured roll).
<i>Base Year Value</i>	A property's fair market value as of either the 1975 lien date or the date the property was last purchased, newly constructed, or underwent a change in ownership after the 1975 lien date.
<i>Building Improvements</i>	Improvements to a structure.
<i>Change in Ownership</i>	A transfer of a present interest in real property, including the beneficial use thereof, the value of which is substantially equal to the value of the fee interest.

<b><i>Comparative Sales Approach</i></b>	An approach to value by reference to sale prices of the subject property or comparable properties; the preferred approach when reliable market data are available.
<b><i>Commencement of Construction</i></b>	The performance of physical activities on a property which result in visible changes. These changes should be visible to any person inspecting the site and are recognizable as the initial steps for the preparation of land or the installation of improvements or fixtures.
<b><i>Cost Approach</i></b>	A value approach using the following procedures to derive a value indicator: (1) estimate the current cost to reproduce or replace an existing structure without untimely delays; (2) deduct all accrued depreciation; and (3) add the estimated land value and an amount to compensate for entrepreneurial profit (if present).
<b><i>Depreciation</i></b>	<p>A decrease in utility resulting in a loss in property value; the difference between estimated replacement or reproduction cost new as of a given date and market value as of the same date. There are three principal categories of depreciation:</p> <p>(1) Physical Deterioration. The loss in utility and value due to some physical deterioration in the property; considered curable if the cost to cure is equal to or less than the value added by curing it.</p> <p>(2) Functional Obsolescence. The loss in utility and value due to changes in the desirability of the property; attributable to changes in tastes and style or the result of a poor original design. Functional obsolescence is curable if the cost to cure is equal to or less than the value added by curing it.</p> <p>(3) External (or Economic) Obsolescence. The loss in utility and value due to an incurable defect caused by external negative influences outside the property itself.</p>
<b><i>Economic Obsolescence</i></b>	An element of accrued depreciation; a defect, usually incurable, caused by influences outside the site—sometimes called external obsolescence.
<b><i>Economic Rent</i></b>	The amount of rental income that could be expected from a property if available for rent on the open market, as indicated by the prevailing rental rates for comparable properties under similar terms and conditions; economic rent is distinguished from contract rent, which is the actual rental income for the subject property as specified in a lease; economic rent is also referred to as market rent.

<b><i>Fair Market Value</i></b>	The amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in an open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller take advantage of the exigencies of the other and both with knowledge of all of the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used, and of the enforceable restrictions upon those uses and purposes.
<b><i>Full Value</i></b>	The fair market value, full cash value, or such other value standard as is prescribed by the Constitution or the Revenue and Taxation Code.
<b><i>Full Value of New Construction</i></b>	That portion of the increase in the value of a total property upon completion that is attributable directly to the qualifying new construction.
<b><i>Functional Obsolescence</i></b>	Curable: an element of accrued depreciation; a curable defect caused by a defect in the structure, materials, or design.  Incurable: an element of accrued depreciation; a defect caused by a deficiency or a superadequacy in the structure, materials, or design, which is not financially feasible or practical to correct.
<b><i>Highest and Best Use</i></b>	The most profitable use of a property at the time of the appraisal; that available use and program of future use that produces the highest present land value; must be legal, physically possible, financially feasible, and maximally profitable.
<b><i>Improvements</i></b>	All buildings, structures, fixtures, and fences erected on or affixed to the land; all fruit, nut bearing, ornamental trees and vines not of natural growth and not exempt from taxation, except date palms under eight years of age.
<b><i>Income Approach</i></b>	Any method of converting an income stream or a series of future income payments into an indicator of present value.
<b><i>Land</i></b>	Real estate, or real property, except improvements. It includes the possession of, claim to, ownership of, or right to possession of land; and all mines, minerals, and quarries in the land; all standing timber whether or not belonging to the owner of the land; and all rights and privileges appertaining thereto.
<b><i>Lien Date</i></b>	All taxable property (both state and locally assessed) is assessed annually for property tax purposes as of 12:01 a.m. on January 1. It is referred to as the lien date because on this date the taxes become a lien against all real property assessed on the secured roll.

<b><i>Major Rehabilitation</i></b>	Major rehabilitation is defined as any rehabilitation, renovation, or modernization, which converts an improvement to the substantial equivalent to new.
<b><i>Modernization</i></b>	Taking corrective measures to bring a property into conformity with changes in style, whether exterior or interior, or additions necessary to meet standards of current demand. Modernization normally involves replacing part of the structure or mechanical equipment with modern replacements of the same kind. For property tax purposes, modernization implies curing functional obsolescence and physical deterioration to the degree that the structure or fixture is substantially equivalent to new.
<b><i>New Construction</i></b>	Any addition to real property, whether land or improvements (including fixtures) since the last lien date; any alteration of land or improvements (including fixtures) since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation or which converts the property to a different use.
<b><i>Normal Maintenance</i></b>	The action of continuing, carrying on, preserving, or retaining something; it is the work of keeping something in proper condition. Maintenance performed on real property is normal when it is regular, standard, and typical. Normal maintenance keeps a property in condition to perform efficiently the service for which it is intended <del>and ensures that a property will experience an economic life of typical duration.</del>
<b><i>Off-Site Improvements</i></b>	Improvements that are located outside the subject property (often termed infrastructure) that add value to land. Off-site improvements include such works as transportation systems; sewage, water and drainage systems; and facilities for electric and gas power and telephonic communication.
<b><i>Personal Property</i></b>	Personal property includes all property except real property.
<b><i>Principle of Substitution</i></b>	A buyer will not pay more for one property than for another that is equally desirable. This principle assumes rational, prudent market behavior with no undue cost due to delay.
<b><i>Property</i></b>	Property includes all matters and things—real, personal, and mixed—that are capable of private ownership.
<b><i>Purchase Price</i></b>	The amount of money a buyer agrees to pay and a seller agrees to accept in an exchange of property rights; sale price is based on a particular transaction, not necessarily on what the typical buyer would pay or the typical seller would accept.

<b><i>Real Property</i></b>	The possession of, claim to, ownership of, or right to the possession of land; all mines, minerals, and quarries in the land; all standing timber whether or not belonging to the owner of the land, and all rights and privileges appertaining thereto; and improvements. The term is synonymous with "real estate."
<b><i>Rehabilitation</i></b>	The restoration of a property to satisfactory condition without changing the plan, form, or style of a structure. It involves curing physical deterioration.
<b><i>Reproduction Cost</i></b>	The cost to replace an existing property with a replica as of a particular date. Strictly construed, reproduction cost calls for identical materials and quality of workmanship.
<b><i>Replacement Cost</i></b>	The cost to replace an existing property with a property of equivalent utility as of a particular date.
<b><i>Remodeling</i></b>	Changing the plan, form, or style of a structure to correct deficiencies.
<b><i>Renovation</i></b>	Making a property into new condition.
<b><i>Replacement</i></b>	Substituting an item that is fundamentally the same type or utility for an item that is exhausted, worn out, or inadequate.
<b><i>Sales Comparison Approach</i></b>	See comparative sales approach.
<b><i>Sales Data or Market Method of Measuring Depreciation</i></b>	When adequate sales data are available, the sales data or market method is the most direct and preferred method of measuring depreciation. This measurement of depreciation is taken from the actions of buyers and sellers in the market. In this method, in the case of real property, the appraiser analyzes a number of sales of improved properties and subtracts the estimated land value for each sale from the selling price. The remainder is the building's contribution to the sale price, which is then compared to the current cost of a new building. The difference is the total depreciation.
<b><i>Structure</i></b>	A building; an improvement whose primary use or purpose is for housing or accommodation of personnel, personalty, or fixtures and has no direct application to the process or function of the industry, trade, or profession.

<b><i>Substantially Equivalent to New</i></b>	See "major rehabilitation," "modernization," "rehabilitation," "remodel," and "renovation."
<b><i>Supplemental Assessment</i></b>	An assessment of the full cash value of property or portion thereof as of the date a change in ownership occurs or new construction is completed which establishes a new base year value for the property
<b><i>Taxable Possessory Interest</i></b>	Possessory interests in publicly owned real property. Excluded from the meaning are any possessory interests in real property located within an area to which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction concerning taxation. Such areas are commonly referred to as federal enclaves.
<b><i>Taxable Value</i></b>	For real property subject to article XIII A of the California Constitution, the base year value adjusted for any given lien date as required by law or the full cash value (market value) for the same lien date, whichever is less. For personal property, the full cash value for the lien date each year.